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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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XLII. CONGRESS.

The Democracy and Greeley.

Democratic Members Define Their Position.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1872.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VOORHEES, rising to a personal explanation, submitted a paragraph from the Washington *Republican*, to the effect that he was halting and hesitating on the question of supporting Greeley, and as his Democratic colleagues were all said to be in favor of Greeley, he was likely to lose the favor of the district where his voice had so long been potential. He declared that he did not halt or hesitate as to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Whoever believed in his high protective principles might support him, but he (Voorhees) would not. Greeley was the lifelong champion of doctrines that he (Voorhees) opposed; the great champion of protection; he most clamorous advocate in all the land for the Ku-Klux legislation which has desolated the homes of the Southern people, while he present administration had simply executed a law dictated to Congress by the Cincinnati nominee. Within a recent date Greeley had desired a further extension of the President's power to suspend the *habeas corpus*, and he was an earnest and urgent advocate of the present force, the bayonet election law. He had ten months ago clamored in his great organ for a law to place elections in New York under Federal control, and in certain contingencies under military control. Was such a man fit to receive his vote or be a President? Was he called on as a friend of the Southern people to vote for a man who had advocated the light of Secession? And yet when the Southern people did what he told them, no wild beast hungry for blood ever screamed over its prey as Greeley had shouted "On to Richmond," to kill every one of them for doing what he told them they had a right to do. The sea of blood had not been enough to satisfy this man, but he had also insisted on the confiscation of property and the imprisonment of women and children of the South. Others might do as they liked, but as far as he [Voorhees] and his household, he would not do this. Parties, to be successful, must be banded together on a common principle. No other combination of men was worthy of success. No one desired success more than himself, but there was something better and sweeter to the heart than success—'twas better to be right than to succeed. He protested against the attempt to transfer the Democracy of the country to a camp where there was nothing belonging to them.

Mr. ROOSEVELT asked if Mr. Voorhees would support the candidate of the Baltimore Convention?

Mr. VOORHEES was not in the habit of voting against the Democratic nominations. He believed the gentleman himself would have some difficulty in answering his own question; but he did not despair of success. He would stand by the principles of his party, and vote for the man who represented them. He had no fears of what the Baltimore Convention would do, but he could not vote for a man who spoke of the Democratic party as that to which all the haunts of debauchery gave their endorsements of their support. Mr. VOORHEES said he sometimes regarded it as a piece of restless impertinence on the part of Greeley to offer himself as bail for Jefferson Davis, and indeed that when Andrew Johnson and Edwin M. Stanton proposed to arrest Generals Lee and Johnston and others, there was but one man on earth that could prevent it, Grant, and those men had given him their parole as soldiers, and that parole should be respected. If he should be driven to take the stump to press the claims of Greeley, he would find a formidable opposing him who had done more and cinder things for the South than his nominee had done.

Mr. ROOSEVELT suggested that Voorhees had been in conference with Grant.

Mr. VOORHEES said he had not crossed the threshold of the White House for three years, and whoever made such a statement uttered a vile calumny.

Mr. ROOSEVELT had been informed some days ago that such was the case with Voorhees.

Mr. VOORHEES—Then the gentleman associates with men who don't tell the truth.

Mr. RANDALL asked if Mr. Voorhees would have voted for Greeley if the latter had been elected if nominated at Cincinnati?

Mr. VOORHEES replied that there were many things to consider between Greeley and David. If nominated, would probably have been accepted by a majority of the Democratic party.

Mr. RANDALL would not vote for either, unless indorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. VOORHEES—That's right.

Mr. RANDALL added that he would vote for either of them if indorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. BECK would not vote for either of them if he was indorsed.

Mr. KERR said so far as the statement in the *Republican* referred to him, it was simply untrue.

Mr. NIBLACK made the same remark, adding that nothing but the power of the organization would compel him to vote for Greeley, but whoever got the Democratic nomination to end the question, he would yield obedience to its action.

Mr. HOLMAN also repudiated the *Republican's* article so far as it referred to him. He did not propose to forestall the action of the Convention.

B. F. MYERS introduced and asked to have passed a bill for the relief of sufferers by the late fire at Somerset, Pa., similar to the Chicago bill.

Mr. BUTLER desired it to extend to the sufferers by fire at Ayer, Mass. Objection was made and the bill referred.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill removing political disabilities from all persons who aided the late rebellion, except Senators and Representatives in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers of the Judicial, civil and naval service of the United States, and heads of departments and foreign ministers of the United States.

Mr. COX suggested that the bill was one of the results of Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati.

Mr. BUTLER said that it was not, nor was it the result of Voorhees's speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that it was the best and most liberal bill of the kind ever presented to the House. It could not be passed by the requisite two-thirds vote, and without further division.

Mr. BUTLER also reported a bill removing political disabilities from some 25,000 persons by name, which was also passed.

The Latest News from the Revolution in Mexico.

TAMPICO, May 7.—Advices from San Luis Potosi to the 28th ultimo state that there are no Revolutionists in the States of San Luis Potosi, Guanajuata and Zacatecas, and that business is improving in those States. Rocha has arrived at Mazatlan, and confirmed the report of Diaz being in the City of San Luis Potosi on the 25th ult., and went towards Monterey. Garcia Ayala, Governor of Nueva Leon, issued a decree to the effect that all males over fifteen years of age are liable to military duty or to pay fifteen dollars per month six months in advance. He arrested Cevallo, who now commands the troops of Cortina, who has been relieved. Cevallo's advance occupies Camargo. The southern part of Nenva Leon has pronounced in favor of the government. Generals Valdez and Martinez Berlango, commanding the forces at Linares and Montmolles, have declared against Trevino and in favor of the government.

Death of A. G. Sampson, Esq., of Monongahela City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA., May 10, 1872.

A. C. Sampson, Esq., President of the People's Bank, a wealthy and esteemed citizen of this place, died Friday morning at a quarter past seven o'clock. His funeral will take place under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity at half past two to-morrow (Saturday.)

Preparing to Bolt.

[From the New York Standard.]

A report comes from Washington that Hon. David A. Wells and several other engineers of the Cincinnati Convention will soon publish a letter repudiating the Greeley-Brown ticket. Mr. Wells was spoken of for Vice President, Adams, &c. He and his free trade associates were mainly active in getting the convention together. They had the support of the *Evening Post*, which, from the first, has declined to swallow the monstrosity concocted by Fenton and the Blair family, who seized the control of the convention. Greeley and Protection for New England and Pennsylvania and Brown and Free Trade for Missouri, may do to secure the triumph of the politicians who shuffled the "Liberal" cards and moved the "Reform" pawns in the Cincinnati game, but after the voters have all summer to study the combination trick, it is hardly probable they can fail to see the mockery and hollowness of the combination by which Senator Fenton proposes by the aid of the Blairs to "head Grant." The "Liberal Reform" combination is not a "good-enough-Morgan till after election." It is even now appearing in its true character.

A Roman journal relates a curious incident which occurred at the Vatican a few weeks since. A half-crazed lay schoolmaster, troubled with scruples of conscience, resolved to speak to the Pope in person, and, joining a deputation which was entering the palace, succeeded in passing the sentinel and attendants at the doors. He then concealed himself, and stayed for the rest of the day and all night in his hiding place, and early in the morning found means of introducing himself into the chamber of the Pope, who, on entering from a dressing-room, discovered the stranger on his knees in the attitude of supplication. His Holiness was greatly alarmed, and pulled his bell with impatience until assistance came and relieved him of the intruder.

The wool business is attracting much attention in Ohio, and great expectations of high prices for the ensuing clip are entertained. A sale of three thousand fleeces was lately made in Harrison county at eighty cents per pound.

SOMERSET IN ASHES.

HALF THE TOWN BURNED.

Only One Store Left Standing.

LOSS NEARLY $1,000,000.

List of Losses and Insurance.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SOMERSET, PA., May 10, 1872.

The telegraph has already conveyed to you intelligence of the terrible calamity which befel Somerset. Some of the details will prove interesting to the readers of the COMMERCIAL. The fire originated in a stable in front of the Keim Foundry, at 4 P. M., on Thursday. In a few minutes the two adjoining stables were in a blaze, and the unusually violent wind blowing at the time, in a few minutes carried sparks and blazing shingles over the business portion of the town, and the fire became general.

The origin of the fire is by some attributed to sparks from the Keim Foundry, falling on the stable. A gentleman who was on the ground at the time says the three adjoining stables burst into flames at the same moment, and unhesitatingly attributes it to incendiarism. Every business house is destroyed except Holderbaum's grocery, every hotel except the Barnett House, both the printing offices and the Presbyterian and Lutheran churches.

INCIDENTS.

In a large number of cases the stores were used at the same time as residences and many, in fact the majority, of the losses represent all the owners had.

Goods were removed from the houses to be destroyed in the streets, or in some cases to be carried off by miscreants to the country.

Scarcely anything was saved, the complete destruction effected being one remarkable feature.

Said a young man who forgot that he had lost all, "My old father, rich at noon yesterday, hadn't a dollar at night, and with his two daughters, had to beg a floor to lie on last night—and he eighty-four years old."

Another said, "Beside Chicago this will appear small, and we won't get help, but God knows we need it,—it was all we had." Yet there was no needless complaining, and all tried to smile and talk cheerfully and hopefully of the future. None can appreciate the scene unless they stand with a father looking on the ruins with his family, not a dollar or a mouthful to eat in the world and cheerfully say, "it will all come right."

The Losses and Insurance.

The following losses are in most cases given by the parties owning the property and are reliable, the insurance was given by the agent Mr. Sipe, who placed most of it.

	Loss.	Insurance.
S. Hunsecker	$ 6,000	$ 3,000
W. B. Coffroth	16,000	2,300
S. Baer	10,000	None.
D. Flick	8,000	None.
Parker estate	15,000	4,500
George Chorpenning	16,000	Nothing.
W. J. Baer	20,000	5,000
A. J. Casebeer	20,000	4,000
John J. Hoffman	2,000	None.
Cyrus Hay	17,000	12,000
H. Marshall	6,000	2,000
D. Knee	2,000	None.
S. Pile	10,000	None.
Mrs. Hinchman	5,000	2,300
C. W. Benford	4,500	None.
Ross Home	15,000	stock 2,500 building 4,300
H. C. Beritz	8,000	3,000
M. A. Janner & Co	25,000	7,000
Josiah H. Pisel	6,000	None.
Dr. Kimmell	5,000	None.
W. & Davis Bro	3,000	1,300
Lutheran Church	10,000	1,000
Presbyterian Church	7,000	None.
W. W. Knable	1,000	None.
J. Hughes	2,000	None.
A. H. Coffroth	10,000	2,300
John Pile	3,000	1,000
Ed. Scull	3,000	None.
W. H. Koontz	3,000	Partially.
J. J. Baer	2,000	None.
W. H. Weifley	1,000	None.
Sam'l Sayler	900	None.
M. Keiffer	1,000	None.
Mrs. L. M. Adams	2,000	None.
D. Weyand	20,000	None.
W. H. Platt	1,000	None.
Herald office	10,000	3,000
Alex. Stutzman	2,000	None.
Dr. Collins	1,000	None.
H. F. Schell	12,000	Partially.
Noah Casebeer	4,000	2,000
Rhoda A. Patton	18,000	8,000
Glade House	40,000	10,000
John Kimmell	4,000	2,000
John O. Kimmell	8,000	8,000
T. B. Clymeyer	2,000	4,000
Isaac Simpson	7,000	2,300
Wm. Heffley & Bro	6,000	4,000
Robert Lawton	2,000	None.
Dr. A. G. Miller	7,000	None.
C. F. Rhodes & Co	1,200	2,300
Mrs. Ankney	5,000	None.
Frank J. Koozer	2,000	None.
Samuel Bricker	1,000	None.
Mrs. Fennessey	800	None.
A. G. Meyers & Co	1,200	None.
Mrs. Dr. Chorpenning	4,500	None.
Mrs. Dr. Wilson	1,000	None.
Austin Dennison	1,500	None.
A. Rick	2,500	None.
I. O. O. F. Hall	1,200	None.
Masonic Hall	2,000	Partially.
Good Templar Hall	1,000	None.
Daniel S. Kree	Cash	750.
Josiah Hoffman	Cash	300
Mauspaugh & Cumberland	Cash	2,000.

The Adams Express Company lost a package containing $500 in national currency.

In Girard, Philadelphia.
In Fayette County Mutual.
In etna.

The total amount of insurance is placed at $60,000. The loss will not be less than $1,000,000 in all. The estimates given are rather below than above the mark.

The insurance was placed in the following companies, the lossess falling in the order named: Lycoming, Fayette county Mutual, Farmers', of York, North American, Aetna, Franklin, of Philadelphia, Manufacturers', of Philadelphia, and Artisans', of Pittsburgh.

E. G. COMINGO.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SOMERSET, PA., May 10, 1872.

A great calamity has overtaken the lately beautiful borough of Somerset. The fire demon has visited our town, and fully one-half the place is smouldering in ashes. As in Chicago, the fire commenced in a stable in the rear of Holderbaum's store. There was a strong wind blowing from the southwest, causing the flames to spread with great rapidity, and rendering futile all endeavors to check its ravages. The following buildings were destroyed in the order named: The dwellings of Messrs. Plantsecker and Bear, the grocery store of W. W. Davis & Bro., cabinet shop of W. B. Coffroth, with its fine block on Main street, including Flick's Washington House and the Odd Fellows' Hall; D. S. Knee's hotel; Samuel Pile's dwelling house; Noah Casebeer's tinware establishment; store and dwelling of A. J. Casebeer & Co.; Sayers & Conover's hotel, the Rose House. Here the fire crossed Turkeyfoot street and swept away the finest establishment in the place, that of Knabbe & Sutton; J. H. Miller's stove store; the postoffice, kept by Mrs. Ogle; the banking house and dwelling of M. A. Janner & Co.; the Glade House, a large hotel; then the dwellings of H. F. Schell, W. J. Baer, Dr. E. M. Kimmell and Mrs. Wilson. Leaping across the street, the flames lapped up the properties of Mr. Chorpenning, Schell and George, Chorpenning; the drug store of Dr. A. G. Miller; Hiffley & Bro.'s clothing store; G. W. Bereford's drug store; J. H. Zimmerman's shoe store; the Bean Mansion block was also completely destroyed, including the library and photograph gallery of W. H. Welfley and the large grocery establishment of C. F. Rhoads & Co. Next went the banking house of Schell & Kimmel, R. G. Parker's store, and the entire block ending with the Lutheran church, also the law offices of J. Gallaher, Samuel Gaither, Val. Hay, W. H. Postlewaite and others; Marshal's and Pisel's stores, and the dwelling of Mr. Stutzman; the variety store of Mrs. J. S. Hinchman; J. Detterline's machinery establishment, the dwellings of H. C. Beritz, J. C. Kimmel, John Knabbe, Cyrus Myers, Mrs. Ankeny and Samuel Bricker. Thence the fire spread to the fine large building occupied by J. C. Benitz, J. F. Blymyer, A. H. Coffroth, J. L. Pugh, County Superintendent, and the elegant Masonic lodge room and Odd Fellows' fraternity; Mrs. M. D. Tredwell's millinery store, and a barber shop. Mr. Isaac Hugus's dwelling, one of the old landmarks of the town, which was built nearly seventy years ago, melted away in the fervent heat. Both of our newspaper offices, the *Herald* and *Democrat*, with their presses and material, were destroyed, the loss on the former being some $10,000. The Presbyterian church was also burned, and the dwellings of Michael Keipner, and D. S. Weand, and an engine house.

It is impossible at this writing, amid the confusion and excitement incident to the great disaster, to give anything definite in the way of an estimate of the losses and insurance. We will inform you of them as soon as possible.

Severe as is this blow, Somerset will, like Chicago, rise from her ashes, handsome and substantial business houses and residences, taking the places of those which have fallen a prey to the devouring element.

The ladies of Somerset deserve all praise for their calmness and courage during the trying hours through which we have just passed.

L. A. S.

A BIG BID.

Five Dollars Per Barrel Offered for the Entire Oil Production.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday states that it has been "informed by the best of authority that an agent of the notorious Tide Water Pipe Line Company had made the enormous bid of five dollars per barrel for the entire oil production, provided the producers would deliver the agent six-sevenths of the production. This bid was to remain open for two weeks from the 7th inst. Of this seemingly advantageous offer, but as the exact aims of this new Improvement Company and the details of its scheme have not yet been fully explained, the majority of PRODUCERS look upon it with suspicion."

THE OIL REGIONS.

Report for the Month of April.

Daily Average Production 16,626 Barrels.

New Wells Drilling, Shipments, Etc.

PRODUCTION.

From the *Courier* of yesterday we make the following extracts:

By the following statement we determine the total production for the month; the daily production, and give also a comparison with the previous month and with the same time last year.

	Bbls.
Stock at the wells May 1st	203,048
Pipe companies stocks May 1st	243,326
Refiners stocks May 1st	94,558
Stock in iron tanks May 1st	481,455
Total stock May 1st	1,019,387
Shipments during April	421,743
Total	1,441,130
Stock on hand April 1st	942,250
Balance, showing production for the month	498,780
Average per day for 30 days	16,626
Average per day for January	17,070
Average per day for February	17,348
Average per day for March	16,924
Average per day for April, 1871	14,186
Increase over last month	609
Increase over same time last year	2,440

THE SHIPMENTS.

The following is a recapitulation of the shipments for the month:

To	Mar. Bbls.	April. Bbls.
New York	133,126	98,324
" Boston	15,036	13,761
" Philadelphia	29,390	26,407
" Pittsburgh	43,734	84,939
" Cleveland	27,615	88,074
" Baltimore	18,753	9,219
" All other points	26,129	16,340
Total	281,602	421,743

THE STOCK.

We note a continued and large increase in the stock of oil in the oil region, and the accumulation has now reached a point that may well cause the owners deep concern as to when and at what price it is to be got rid of. A MILLION barrels of oil is certainly a great deal more than ought to be above ground in this region. The loss from evaporation is constant and very considerable, and this, added to the cost of insurance and interest on the money tied up in the oil, is a tax which ought not to be borne by this people. The best prosperity of the region will doubtless be conserved by at once reducing the production to such a point that this great excess of stock can be sold without breaking the market, and then keeping it down to such a point as will prevent the recurrence of the present state of affairs.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Under this head there is but little to be said; many of the older districts have enlarged their borders, but of new fields we count one only, and that so located as to suggest the fair probability that Titusville is not situated at the northern extremity of the oil field; we refer to the territory now owned and being developed by the Octave Oil Company; it is situated about two miles southeast of the city, and bids fair to prove a rich mine to its fortunate and enterprising owners.

More wells will be put down at once. During the present week contracts will be let for the machinations of the South Improvement Company drilling was well nigh suspended, and now we note but very little being done, except in that large and extensive field in the vicinity of Parkers and Foxburg, which produces nearly one-fifth of all the oil.

There were 27 wells drilling on the 30th of April, against 24 on the last day of March.

THE HERALD'S FIGURES.

From some unexplained cause the *Herald* of yesterday, containing its monthly statement, did not reach us. Its estimates of stock on hand, daily production and increase per day differ very materially from those given by the *Courier*, as will be seen from the following footings, received by telegraph:

	Barrels.
Stock	1,144,240
Production per day	17,323
Increase in daily average	402
Increase in stock	102,351

UNIFORM PRICE FOR OIL.

The *Courier* says: At a meeting held by the producers of the Ninth District, at the Rynd House, on saturday, May 11, to consider a proposition made to them by parties for the purchase of their whole production, it was resolved by a vote of twenty-five to two, that the feeling of the producers of that district is in favor of selling all their production at the rate of five dollars per barrel, to any party or parties, provided that no conditions are attached to the sale which shall be disadvantageous to the interests of the producing community in general.

CONSOLIDATION OF REFINERIES.

The same paper has the following: We are informed that several of the creek refiners oppose consolidation. Some seem to dislike to part with the control of their works. Others think that the proposed consolidation would build up the refining business at Cleveland and Pittsburgh at the expense of the creek refineries, and that if the whole matter shall be left to its natural course, the great bulk of refining will be done on the banks of heavy producers on Saturday last offered to lead a movement for combining producing interests to the extent of a Farmers' Petroleum Mutual Insurance Company, with a cash capital and a guarantee fund of $50,000. The well at the time was in third sand and nearly ready for testing. On Monday the well was flowing at a fearful rate, and throwing the burning oil fully seventy-five feet into the air. The sight was indescribably grand. The flames were finally subdued. One poor fellow who was working on the well at the time of the fire was burned severely about the face and hands.

Last week I mentioned that the Mutual Pipe Line Company were going to sell out to the Empire Line. I understand to-day that arrangements have been perfected for an immediate transfer to the Empire. This will simply be a grab for the Pennsylvania Central.

THE annual report of the Canadian Minister of Marine, just published, shows that the value of the product of the fisheries for the past year was upwards of seventy-five millions of dollars. The amount of capital engaged is estimated at $15,000,000, and the number of persons employed is about 8,700. The fishery collections, such as fishing rents, licenses, fees and fines, during the year, amounted to $124,008; the expenditures for the same period to $42,594, and the expense of the marine police to $840,000.

GEMS OF POETRY.

Humanity.

But poesy springs not from rocks and woods;
Her womb and cradle are the human heart,
And she can find a nobler theme for song
In the most loathsome man that blast the sight
Than in the broad expanse of sea and shore
Between the frozen deserts of the poles.
Lowell.

Hope, Faith, and Love.

Hope is like a harebells trembling from its birth!
Love is like a rose, the joy of all the earth;
Faith is like a lily lifted high and white!
Love is like a lovely rose, the world's delight;
Harebell and sweet lilies are a thornless growth,
But the rose, with all its thorns, excels them both.
Christina G. Rossetti.

Love.

I think that love is like a play,
Where tears and smiles are blended:
Or like a faithless April day,
Whose shine with shower is ended!—
Like Colnbrook pavement, rather rough;
Like trade, exposed to losses:
And like a Highland plaid, all stuff,
And very full of crosses.—*Praed*

Reason.

I would make
Reason my guide, but she should sometimes sit
Partially by the way-side, while I danced
The maizes of the pleasant wilderness
Around me, should be counselor,
But not my tyrant. For the spirit needs
Impulses from a deeper source than hers,
And there are moments in the life of man
That she must look upon with awe.—*Bryant.*

Hope.

Can wisdom lend, with all her heavenly power,
The pledge of joy's anticipated hour?
Ah, no! she dimly sees the fate of man,
Her dim horizon bound to a span;
Or, if she hold in limage to the the view,
'Tis nature painted too severely true.
With thee, sweet Hope, resides the heavenly light,
That pours remotest rapture on the sight.—*Pope.*

Beyond.

Yet if, as holiest men have deemed, there be
A land of souls beyond that sable shore,
To shame the doctrine of the Sadducee
And sophists madly vain of dubious lore,
How sweet it were in concord unto this,
With those who made our mortal labors light!
To hear each voice we fear to hear no more!
Behold each mighty shade revealed to sight!
She Bactrian, Samian, sage, and all who taught the right.—*Byron.*

April.

Sighing, storming, singing, smiling,
With her many moods beguiling,
April walks the waking earth,
Wheresoe'er she looks and lingers,
Wheresoe'er she turns her fingers,
Some new charm starts into birth.
Fitful clouds about her sweeping,
Coming, going, frowning, weeping,
Melt in fertile blessings round.
Frequent rainbows gleam above her,
And with gorgeous girdles grace her,
Dropping flowers upon the ground.
J. C. Prince.

To Browning.

There is delight in singing, tho' none hear
Besides the singer; and there is delight
In praising, though the praiser sit alone
And see the praised far off him, far above.
Shakespeare is not our poet, but the world's;
Therefore on him no speech! and brief for thee,
Browning! Since Chaucer was alive and hale,
No man hath walked along our roads with step
So active, so inquiring an eye, or tongue or step,
So varied in discourse. But warmer climes
Give brighter plumage, stronger wing: the breeze
Of Alpine heights thou playest with borne on
Beyond Sorrento and Amalfi, where
The siren waits thee, singing song for song.
Walter Savage Landor.

The Proxy Saint.

Each for himself must do his Master's work,
Or at his peril leave it all undone;
Witness the fate of him who sought to shirk
The sanctuary's service, yet would shun
The penalty. A man of earthly aims
(So runs the apocryphal story) vows
Would oft remind him of the church's claims,
Still unanswered since the Deluge rose:
For thee and me." Now, when at Peter's gate
The fated hour arrived at last,
He let the woman in: then to her mate,
Shutting the door, "Thou hast already passed
By proxy," said the grim saint, "all the work
That thou on earth wast wont to fast and pray."
J. G. Saxe.

An Angel In the House.

How sweet it were, if without feeling fright,
Or dying of the dreadful, beauteous sight,
An angel came to us, and we could bear
To see him issue from the realms of air
At evening in our room, and send on ours
His divine eyes, and let down from his bowers
Keys of dear friends, and children who have never
Been dead indeed—as we shall know forever.
Alas! we think not what, if we could see
About our hearths—angels, that are to be,
Or that are by us all unseen, save as
Their souls and ours to meet in happy air—
A child, a friend, a wife whose soft heart sings
In unison with ours, breeding its future wings.
Leigh Hunt.

The Two Gates.

Two gates unto the road of life there are,
And they are open from sun to sun;
Both seem afar, so far the past one seems
Lost in the dim horizon of the years and dreams,
Bright with remembered hopes, beset with flowers;
So far it seems he cannot count the hours
That to this gate he must be led before
Where every joy of life now seemeth won!
So far, he thinks, the other gate must be,
Within whose shade the ghosts of dead hopes wait
To call upon him as he passes on,
And call with many a fear,
"Where is thy work? How little thou hast done,
Where are thy friends? why art thou here alone?"
The Earthly Paradise

Longings.

The flowers languish for the blessed light;
For brilliant stars still mock the longing sight;
The parched furrow languishes for rain;
The sick man longs for a relief from pain;
The childless child for a fond mother's breast;
The evening languishes for soothing rest.
The tempest longs for the calm after the sun;
The soldier longs to see the battle won;
The silent harp longs for the songs of chords!
And thus I languish for affection's words.
They are to me what light is to the flowers,
My heart reproves me that the cares of hours,
They for my hopes are as the morning sun,
As for the soldier is the battle won,
As is a brilliant night to a glowing sky,
As to the wanderer his cottage light—
A sweet repose for my promised unrest,
And for my orphaned heart a mother's breast!
For my soul's sorrow a sweet litany,
And for its love a heavenly harmony.

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Lime as a Fertilizer.

More blunders are made with lime than with any other fertilizing material. We have known it composted into rich stable manure, which it turned up into a hard mass of rubbish, and with guano, and the refuse of the hen house, from both of which it disengaged the ammonia with the odor of ten thousand broken hartshorn bottles. We have also known it to be thrown in large lumps in its caustic condition, many loads to the acre, upon low rich, alluvial flats that needed almost anything else more than that. Of course the farmers who did these foolish things were money out of pocket, as they deserved to be.

But lime, properly considered, is of value on most lands not underlaid by limestone formations. Newly drained swamps will bear heavy liming with stone lime newly burned. Light upland loams are best treated with air slaked lime, finely pulverized and thinly sown. The same will answer on sandy soils, but these last are better if supplied with shell marl or the chalky material found in various Southern localities, this being milder in its action, and while giving all the lime needed for the growth of crops) having slighter tendency to diminish the percentage of vegetable matter which, in such soils, is commonly none too great. On dry, loose soils lime must be more carefully used than on those of heavy texture, and the character of the crop must also in many cases be considered, some plants requiring more lime than others. The average coverage crop of wheat per acre draws only twelve pounds of lime from the ground, whereas peas take seventy and turnips one hundred and two.

Saving Labor in Butter Washing.

Aside from the production of small power machines for churning, mechanism has done less to diminish work in the dairy than in any other department of farm operations. This is almost necessarily the case, because so much of care and intelligence is required to direct every part of the operation of butter-making. But a little forethought may greatly diminish the labor of certain parts of the process nearly or quite one-half. For example, in the washing of the butter before salting, it is found to be a good plan to pass the butter from the churn, after it has "gathered" into nodules the size of a pea, add one or two quarts of water to thin the buttermilk, churn again for a few minutes, and then draw off the buttermilk, replacing it with water, and then continue churning until the butter is massed solidly together. By this means water takes the place of buttermilk in the butter, thus promoting the removal of a free caseine without the trouble of "working out" the buttermilk by a separate operation, which is found to be extremely laborious, and which tends to destroy the "grain" and that firm consistency of the material which, next to its flavor, is one of its highest recommendations in the eye.

California Figs.

One sunny morning, a new comer in the place, we strolled through the streets of San Francisco, and passing a fruiterer's stand, noted heaps of large, pear-shaped figs, of fruit of a tawny green. We innocently inquired the name. The vender smiled at our ignorance and saying that they were Californian, by way of payment for those we bit to satisfy our curiosity as to their nature. We found them sweet, insipid, not to be compared to peach, pear or melon; but in the California climate they require concentration by drying to transform them into the rich delicious morsels whereof we regale ourselves in the east. And nothing, this we are persuaded, will yield more readily and with a stroke of the pen he grace of some legislator, than the removal of the duties on figs. Let the fig-tree flourish up into a large mass of rubbish, and with guano, and the refuse of the hen house, from both of which it disengaged the ammonia with the odor of ten thousand broken hartshorn bottles. We have also known it to be thrown in large lumps in its caustic condition, many loads to the acre, upon low rich, alluvial flats that needed almost anything else more than that. Of course the farmers who did these foolish things were money out of pocket, as they deserved to be.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* in battling against GREELEY leaves no door through which to retreat in case the Democratic National Convention presents him to the party as its candidate. The editor evidently does not contemplate the contingency of retreat, let the convention do what it will. In other words, if we read him rightly, he does not intend to support GREELEY under any circumstances. Are we right, neighbor?

IT was very hard on Mr. GREELEY to demand his withdrawal from the editorial chair of the *Tribune* as the condition precedent to even the slightest sign of recognition or favor from the Democracy; but he has obeyed the harsh and peremptory request in the meekest and most docile manner imaginable, submitted without remonstrance to the infliction of the curb bit, and instead of just laying back his ears and kicking, as one would naturally have expected him to do, the mettlesome old charger exhibits no more blood than the spavined hack of a chicken peddler. The courser of the sun is yoked to the Democratic go-cart, and Phœbus's steed becomes a huckstерer's Dobbin, content to pull his load as ordered, and to munch his fodder in dumbest silence. *O tempora O mores!*

THE Erie *Dispatch* warmly supports Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD for Congressman-at-large in the event Gen. HARRY WHITE declines, which that paper thinks he is likely to do. Although we are not informed of Gen. WHITE's intention in this respect, we are free to say that no better selection than Mr. SCOFIELD could be made should there be a vacancy to fill in the Republican ticket. We quite agree with the *Dispatch* when it says of him: "The intelligent service which he has rendered this Commonwealth and the whole country during his term of office, renders his retirement from official station at this time, not only peculiarly undesirable, but in reality a public calamity. More of such men in Congress is the need of the country, and when such an one retires from the public service it leaves a gap exceedingly difficult to fill."

THE inconsistencies of Mr. GREELEY's political record furnish a prolific theme for the pens of our ready writers. Little, however, has been said concerning those of his associates on the ticket, while in reality they are hardly less marked than the former. For instance, Governor BROWN, who now appeals for the votes of ex-rebels and ex-Democrats on the ground that he was an original amnesty man, said in 1865—speaking of this very question—that to allow those who had taken up arms against the Government or adhered to its enemies during the rebellion, the free and unrestricted use of the ballot-box, would be to make them more dangerous than they were in the field, and "tend directly to the subversion and destruction of the Government." He said, further, that he believed the loyal and disloyal could never live in Mutual peace and he could not but feel that the latter must be forced to depart," to which end he expressed himself strongly in favor alike of registration and of a constitutional enactment disfranchising all who, whether openly or covertly, had been engaged in the rebellion. It is to be hoped that the press, in directing attention to the record of the great editorial candidate, will not forget the course of the lesser luminary who is in conjunction with him.

A LEADING free trade journal republishes certain statistics which we recently printed concerning the aggregate deposits of the working classes of the country in its various savings' banks, and in a burst of patriotic pride as natural as—considering the peculiar nature of its views on political economy—it is illogical, says that the United States is an "earthly heaven for labor." Good. And now it is to be hoped we shall have no more whining over the decay and ruin wrought by Protection. Accept the situation as gracefully as you can, and confess that facts, particularly when they happen to be in the form of a thousand millions of dollars, composed of the surplus earnings of mechanics and laboring men, are too much for your fine drawn gossamer theories. And since it is almost wholly due to the benign influence of the Protective principle that this paradisaical condition of affairs over which our contemporary grows so enraptured has been brought to pass, it is to be hoped the journal in question may not be ashamed to come up to the support of the cause, even if it be thereby placed in antagonism to its old Democratic friends and its new Liberal allies. "An earthly heaven for labor" is worth struggling to preserve, is it not?

THE *Chicago Tribune* takes it upon itself to give notice that Mr. GREELEY will not withdraw, even if the Democrats do make a separate nomination. This is a sword that has two edges, the sharper one cutting into the Democrats. A considerable number of Democrats of influence have declared for GREELEY in advance of the action of the Baltimore Convention. It is already a fixed fact that Mr. GREELEY will receive the support of Democrats who are neither few in number nor weak in influence, while, on the other hand, a no less important section of the party are equally open in their avowal that under no circumstances will they support him. Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives, on Monday, spoke not only for himself but others whose action materially interferes with the rosy expectations of the Chicago *Tribune*. While the Democrats are thus divided already, there is nothing—at the very worst—in the Republican ranks which in any manner compensates for it. Republicans in limited numbers may here and there be found favoring GREELEY, but it is not at all certain that they will continue to adhere to him when to do so would be simply aiding the regular Democratic candidate. It is probable that our Chicago contemporary looks only on one side of the question, and that the one which relates least to results.

IT IS EVIDENT that neither the recent declaration of the Missouri *Republican*, to which we have once or twice adverted, that the cry of "Free Trade and HORACE GREELEY" could be made a comprehensive and effective battle-slogan, nor the letter of BRINKERHOFF, calling upon all free traders of whatever political organization to support the Cincinnati ticket, was ventured upon without a pretty thorough understanding having previously been had with the chief candidate concerning the matter. That this is the case, their immediate reproduction in the *Tribune*, coupled with the fact that nearly every representative free trade journal in the country is engaged in copying and commenting upon them in evidence of what Mr. GREELEY would be bound to do as President, should himself and a free trade Democratic Congress be elected, is perhaps sufficient proof. BRINKERHOFF, it should be remembered, is the traveling agent of the free trade league, and is supposed to know thoroughly whereof he speaks. There is little question that the tariff resolutions are specific enough to understand the game in the event that the Democracy should conclude to adopt the Cincinnati ticket. No admiration for Mr. GREELEY should lead them to incur the peril of voting for him." The *Evangelist*, while paying due acknowledgment to his ability and integrity, holds that, on account of his credulity and easy good-nature, "no sooner would he be established in power than there would spring up under his nose a kitchen cabinet that would manipulate things for their own purposes, without a suspicion ever entering his honest mind." Even the Philadelphia *Press*, while confessing a warm regard for the candidate personally, maintains that his course during and after the war pre-eminently disqualifies him for the complicated and responsible duties of the Presidency, and that, aside from this view of the case, the simple question to be settled in the campaign is whether the Democracy is to be restored to power through its agency, or whether Republicans shall retain their control of the Government.

Consequential Damages in the Olden Time.

It is not generally known that there is high English authority for demanding consequential damages from other powers. Such, however, is the fact. In the times of the English commonwealth John Milton, as Secretary of State, presented a claim simply as established. Provinces, of which the following is a part. After having stated the demand for direct damages, he proceeds as follows: "1. For damages sustained by those who besieged Bantam, whence it came to pass that for six years together we were excluded from that trade, and consequently from an opportunity of laying out in paper six hundred thousand royals, with which we might have laded our homeward bound ships, for want of which lading they rotted upon the coast of the Indies, whereupon our stock in India was wasted and consumed, in mariners' wages, provisions and other furniture, £900,000. 2. For like proffer damages by reason of our due part lost of the fruits in the Moluca Islands, Banda and Amboyna, from the time that by the slaughter of our men we were thence excluded till the Dutch were by force compelled for our loss and expense, £700,000. 3. We demand satisfaction for 102,900 royals taken from us by the Dutch, when a people whom the Dutch protected in such a manner, that we never could repair our losses out of the money and goods of that people, which lay in their hands, or ever recover any debt owing to us, was in our power, had not the Dutch unjustly defended them. Which lost money we could have trebled in Europe, and value at £77,200."

European Labor Strikes.

European mail advices state that the English labor market is thoroughly demoralized by trikes for higher wages and less time in almost every department of industry. Exchanges, per steamer, bring details of the carters' demonstration at Liverpool, in which more than seven thousand men were engaged. The strikers in this instance carried the day. The strike among Warwickshire agriculturists is represented to be very formidable, and operations in the fields are badly deranged. Farm laborers from Ireland, at last accounts, were coming in to replace malcontents. On the Continent, the movement seems to be equally formidable, but workmen there are not having things their own way. Here, the woodcarvers and master masons of Berlin have joined the master carpenters in a lock out, and issued a declaration to the public, inviting support in enabling them to resist.

A Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says the strikers are jubilant at the apparent success of their strikes, and ignorant of the unusual causes which occasioned their late triumph, are tempted to believe that the experiment may be repeated, and that success depends upon them to reverse the laws of barter and exchange. The enormous profit which the middle classes have recently realized by the sudden rise in price of everything from a horse-shoe nail to a landed estate, naturally contributes to confirm the workingmen in their serfdom error.

WHILE narrow-gauge railroads are being projected in all directions, a Mr. Burrus, of Wisconsin, comes before the public with a scheme for a railroad from the Atlantic to the West, to be built with a gauge of thirty feet. The road is to run from the East by the most direct line to Lake Erie. When it reaches the lake the road is to be built out into the water about twenty-five feet below the surface for some distance, and there end. It is to be operated with a machine which is even more wonderful than the road, and which will navigate the water as well as traverse the land. When this amphibious locomotive arrives at the jumping off place at Lake Erie, it is to run down gently into the water, and by a slight transposition of its machinery become a steamboat. When it has arrived at Monroe it resumes its character of locomotive, and rolls off on another broad-gauge road to Grand Rapids, Michigan, whence it is to take water for Chicago. The machine is to be sufficiently large to carry a vessel of five hundred tons, so that all necessity for ship canals will be done away with. The inventor expects to attain a speed of one hundred and twenty-five miles per hour on land, and twenty-five miles in water. Probably no one will doubt that a great reduction in the price of freights may be expected when Mr. Burrus gets his broad-gauge road and amphibious locomotive in successful operation.

SEVEN months ago Chicago was almost obliterated from the face of the earth by one of the most terrible conflagrations of modern times; one who saw it then would hardly recognize it now. The rapidity by which it has been rebuilt is marvelous; the unsightly ruins made by the fire are almost entirely replaced by solid blocks of buildings, more substantial and beautiful than those which once occupied their sites, and the value of property is rapidly rising in all parts of the city. On Wabash avenue and in Jackson, Adams, Monroe and Jefferson streets the price of land has advanced from $1,000 per front foot to $1,200, and in some instances to $1,500. The Grand Pacific Hotel is the finest and largest of the new buildings, and has 500 rooms; it is rebuilt on its old site and will cost $1,000,000. The Republic Life Insurance building, which was badly damage by the fire, is rebuilding in solid stone, iron and brick, and the many public edifices in process of erection will make Chicago a much finer and better city than it ever was before. As may readily be believed, in all buildings great precautions are taken against danger of fire. Chicago being "a burnt child."

There are thirty-five thousand deaf and dumb persons in the United States, and forty-four institutions for their education, each containing on an average about one hundred and fifty pupils, nearly all supported by the State governments.

AN OVER ZEALOUS ADVOCATE.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury RICHARDSON denounces with violent language what is called the "Steamboat Ring," (meaning the owners of steamboats) who oppose the present odious steamboat law. He refers to the recent explosion at the iron mills of JAMES WOOD & SON, in Pittsburgh, as proof of the necessity of Government supervision of boilers. He does not, however, refer to the recent explosion of the *Oceanus*, a steamboat that blew up, killing a great number of persons, while observing scrupulously all the requirements of the law. With more zeal than good taste he alleges that "this Department has reason to believe" that steamboatmen have connived together to defeat the operation of the law, and that for this reason it has not had a "fair trial;" and he is inclined to the opinion that it would be preferable to have no law at all than have the present one "superseded by the one now proposed." Considering that since legislation began on the subject explosions have steadily increased, the Assistant Secretary should find no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that no law at all would be about as safe a condition as could be. In charging, in the name of the Treasury Department, the steamboatmen as a body with conspiring to defeat the operation of the law, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury comes down to a very low level. We venture to say that almost any one of the class of men upon whom he thus denounces could teach him a great many things necessary for him to know before he could, with propriety, think of lecturing them. As a body they are his equal in integrity and intelligence, and he will find that they are not to be disposed of by classing them with the Ku-Klux villains in the dark corners of the South. The belief that speculators in inventions are at the bottom of this business of forcing upon steamboatmen at exorbitant prices their so-called "safety attachments," is not confined to a narrow circle. Is it possible that this speculating combination extends to the Treasury Department? To say the least Mr. RICHARDSON's zeal is very great, and will doubtless be highly appreciated by the speculators.

THE religious journals of the country are beginning to discuss the Cincinnati nominations. HENRY WARD BEECHER's paper, the *Christian Union*, which has all along been outspoken in favor of the renomination of President GRANT, while admitting the sincere purpose and high moral aim of the principal originators of the Liberal Republican movement, points out that these idealists were precisely the men who did not make themselves felt in the Convention; the politicians simply using them to gather an imposing assemblage, and then allowing them no more influence in the proceedings than if they had been pigmies and imbeciles; adding that "the cruel politicians not only stultified the good, moral, reforming, ideal loving men, but compelled them to exhibit their antics to the world," and calling attention to the fact that the two most important planks of the platform—amnesty and civil service reform—have been President GRANT's special endeavors, which have been "hindered and defeated by the indifference or coldness of some of the very men who now make the loudest noise." The *Independent* holds that the record of Mr. GREELEY's life furnishes abundant reasons for believing that he would be a failure in the Presidency, and—referring to what the Democratic leaders hope to accomplish by using him as their tool—says: "Republicans who do not mean to become downright apostates ought to have sense enough to understand the game in the event that the Democracy should conclude to adopt the Cincinnati ticket. No admiration for Mr. GREELEY should lead them to incur the peril of voting for him." The *Evangelist*, while paying due acknowledgment to his ability and integrity, holds that, on account of his credulity and easy good-nature, "no sooner would he be established in power than there would spring up under his nose a kitchen cabinet that would manipulate things for their own purposes, without a suspicion ever entering his honest mind." The Philadelphia *Press*, while confessing a warm regard for the candidate personally, maintains that his course during and after the war pre-eminently disqualifies him for the complicated and responsible duties of the Presidency, and that, aside from this view of the case, the simple question to be settled in the campaign is whether the Democracy is to be restored to power through its agency, or whether Republicans shall retain their control of the Government.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The long-standing dispute between Virginia and Maryland in regard to the boundary line separating the two States along the Eastern Shore is to be settled at last, the commissioners in charge of the matter having met at Annapolis a day or two since for consultation and action. A surveying party from the office of the United States Coast Survey has been detailed to aid the commission by making any surveys that may be desired.

The laborers on the Government works at Rock Island recently discovered the fossil remains of an unknown pre-historic animal, as also a deposit of fresh-water shells fifty feet above the surface of the river, showing that the Mississippi had at some time overflowed that elevated point.

Chappaqua, famous as the place that holds Mr. Greeley's farm, is of revolutionary mention. Major Andre was there, bound for New York, on the morning of the day on which he was captured, and made inquiries as to the road he was traveling.

A very remarkable instance of the constancy of averages appears in the statistics of delinquents at the Boston Public Library for the last two years. During the last year, in a circulation for home use of 346,000, one borrower in fifteen kept books over a fortnight, and one in 348 kept them over three weeks, these being precisely the proportion shown in the previous year's home use of 293,710.

A curious reminiscence of revolutionary times has been brought to light in the matter of a recent application to Congress by an aged lady for payment of the services of her father, an officer in the old Continental navy. It appears that the officer in question performed, in addition to his ordinary duty as a cruiser, some important services in England for the Secret Committee of Congress, at the risk, if detected, of certain death. The committee considering the claim have reported in favor of its payment.

A remarkable mirage occurred on the California coast a few days ago. As far as the eye could reach there was a duplicating or double banking of the shore line. The true line, with all the objects in the foreground, was greatly enlarged, and immediately above; this same line, with every object distinctly brought out in a double tier; in many places, the division between the upper and lower tier was wholly obliterated. It was a strange, wierd scene, with confused lines and grotesque shapes, presenting in places images of striking beauty.

Salem means peace. As proof of it forty decrees of divorce were last week issued by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, sitting in the city so named.

Rev. E. C. Towne, editor of the *Radical*, who has heretofore been favorably disposed toward the woman suffrage movement, says that, as it has been conducted, it has failed to represent either the actual woman or ideal womanliness, and that Anna Dickinson, Kate Field, Olive Logan and the rest fail to satisfy their audiences.

The other day we referred to the recent establishment of an English clearing house, for the settling of financial balances between railroads. We find that the St. Louis street car companies, each of which honors the others' tickets, have adopted a system of balancing their ticket accounts with the other roads on this system.

A doe in the public park at Louisville has a constant and inseparable companion in a little black dog, which manifests for it the most singular affection. When the doe moves about of the dog goes with it; when it lies down the dog nestles closely by its side; and continually licks, fondles, and plays with it as if it were one of its own species; protecting her jealously against approach from any quarter. The other day the doe got hopelessly entangled in the rope by which it was fastened, when the dog went to work and gnawed the cord asunder, thus setting its companion free.

An indignant Cape Codder denies the report, which we copied the other day from a Boston paper, that the wreckers there give false reports to ignorant skippers to allure them on the shoals and sands.

The forty-fourth annual report of the Chauncy Hall School, Boston, gives the following bit of comfort to the woman-women: "Our experiment of educating the sexes together is entirely successful. The girls are or have been members of all the different classes of the school, and their proficiency is fully equal to that of boys of the same age in all the departments of study." Why not?

A powerful movement is on foot to secure the representation of British India in the English Parliament. If the plan should succeed it will probably be followed by representation from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other British colonies. At least that would be the natural sequence of the latest theory concerning sleep is, that it is simply the result of a deoxygenation of the organism. It is held that the blood and the tissues possess the property of storing up the oxygen inhaled and then supplying it in proportion to the requirements of the economy. When this store of oxygen is exhausted, the body falls into that particular state called sleep, during which fresh quantities of oxygen are stored up in the blood, to be subsequently as a supply to the awakened vital powers.

Jupiter, the monarch of the solar system, now reigns supreme in the western sky during the evening. He can be found in the constellation Gemini, a little to the southwest of the two brightest stars of that cluster, Castor and Pollux. The planet Mars, whose ruddy light has so long decked the western heavens, is now lost to view, as he sets with the sun.

Chicago is to have a new twenty million dollar hotel, to be constructed entirely of iron ten stories in height, and to cover four entire blocks, with grand arches over the intervening streets. Bazaars are to occupy the first story, and it is to have elevators at every corner. The rates will be from one to ten dollars a day, according to the story, so that people of limited means, as well as those possessing wealth, can be accommodated in good style.

Apropos of the disappearance of the Buell records, it is suggested that there are very many papers on file in the archives of the different departments in Washington which are of priceless historical value. If these papers could be printed, and copies of them multiplied, a great public convenience would be secured at comparatively small cost to the Government.

It is said that about one-fourth of the saloon-keepers of Illinois have already closed up, and that one-quarter of the remainder will go out of business before the 4th of July, on account of the State temperance law.

A New Orleans paper challenges the United States to produce dirtier streets than are to be found in the Crescent city. The writer hadn't visited Pittsburgh lately, however.

In view of the Siberian survey lately ordered by the Emperor of Russia, and the probability that this terra incognita will presently become the home of a teeming population, the position of the Siberian exiles is much talked about in Russia just now. The total number of these persons, many of whom have been banished by administrative decree without a trial amounts to 350,000. Many of these banished persons are among the intellectual flower of the land, and it would be by no means surprising to find them coming to the front as the leaders of a new empire in the course of a very few years.

Mining engineers regard it as extremely desirable to dispense with the use of gunpowder in coal mines, as far as possible, inasmuch as fire-damp explosions are frequently caused by the blasting. An English capitalist offers a premium of twenty-five hundred dollars for the best coal-cutting machine, with compressed air as the motive power, which is adapted for working seams of coal and iron-stone.

Evidences were recently discovered of ancient glacial action in that part of Asia Minor known as Northeastern Anatolia. A great bar of loose water-worn stones was found, unlike the rock of the neighboring district, piled to a height of from fifty to sixty feet, and stretching two-thirds of the way across the valley of the river Pyxartes. This deposit must have been made during that early epoch when the whole region was covered with snow and glaciers.

A very interesting case of the successful transfusion of blood from one person to another recently took place in Berlin. The patient was a man twenty-eight years of age, who had been poisoned by phosphorus, having taken a solution of the ignition mass of eight bundles of matches. A transfusion of five hundred cubic centimetres of blood, which had just been taken from three persons in good health was effected, into a vein of the arm, five hundred centimetres of the patient's own blood being at the same time taken from an artery. An improvement in his condition at once set in, and he was able to leave his bed soon afterwards.

New York city is in danger of being left high and dry by the formation of shoals in the harbor, consequent upon the drainage from New York, Brooklyn and the New Jersey suburbs, and by the ashes and rubbish thrown overboard from vessels. It is estimated that two thousand tons of coal ashes have been thrown overboard from the steamboats, and active measures are being taken to stop the mischievous practice. A bill with that intent is now before Congress.

The latest proposition for eradicating polygamy is to introduce into Utah vast quantities of fashionable millinery goods, and induce the Gentile women to "come out" in gorgeous style. This will produce such a competition on the part of the Mormon sisterhood and such heavy bills for finery, that the saints won't be able to stand the pressure.

A New York lady recently captured with hook and line a magnificent lake trout, weighing twenty-two pounds. If as skillful in matrimonial angling she ought to be good for a millionaire at the least.

Butter in large quantities is now brought to the East from California enveloped in linen and packed in brine. Within two years butter made in the East was sent to California.

How Shakespeare's myriad-minded genius revolted from the intrinsically doubtful. He has given us kings, peasants, philosophers, and even rakes and gallants, without number; but not a single lawyer is to be found among all the multitude of characters in his dramatic creations.

PERSONAL.

The *Tribune's* London correspondent writes the following: "Miss Grant's visit to London is, in its way, an event. The English have thought it a good season to prove that they desire to cultivate friendly relations with America, and have shown marked attention to the President's daughter. The wife of the English Minister of Foreign Affairs called upon Miss Grant soon after her arrival, and has since acted as her guide and friend through the mazes of English society. The Queen sent a functionary from the Lord Chamberlain's office to the United States Legation to say that she desired to see Miss Grant, and to ask in the same manner a visit could be arranged most agreeable to her. Civilities of this kind are exceptional."

Letters from Florence, Italy, speak of the death in that city, within a fortnight, of three young Americans, all under twenty-five years of age. They all took the fever at Rome and were carried to Florence, but neither the skillful physicians in that city nor its pure air was effective in saving them. Notwithstanding the cleansing of Rome and the cautions of American residents to travelers, many have fallen victims this spring to the fatal influence of the malaria that pervades that most fascinating of all cities.

Senator Brownlow, who has been confined at his home in Knoxville for some weeks past, has so far improved as to be able to be out of the house.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says that on the very day of his wedding a letter was received by Postmaster Skinner at Amherst, charging "Count" Mitkiewick, whose marriage with a young Massachusetts lady we lately chronicled, with obtaining of a gentleman at Omaha the cash for a draft for £240 on a London bank, which draft turns out to be a forgery.

The most brilliant social event of the season in St. Louis was the marriage a few days ago of Miss Nellie Blow, the accomplished daughter of Hon. Henry T. Blow, late Minister to Brazil, to Mr. Ferdour F. Smiroff, Secretary of the Russian legation at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and Charge d'Affairs at Munich.

Prince Bismarck is reported to be sick again and absolute rest is ordered by the doctors. Who is he intriguing against now?

The American Register at Paris gives a big and we have no doubt deserved, puff of John M. Francis, our Minister to Greece—for he is an editor.

The second wife of Professor S. F. B. Morse was a deaf and dumb lady, a graduate of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. She survives her distinguished husband, and is the mother of several children, all of whom possess the hearing faculty.

In Albany, New York, the other day, a man named John Beachem returned home after an absence of forty years. Knocking at the door of his mother's residence in that city, and no one answering to the summons, he inquired of the neighbors if the old lady who resided there had been seen to go out. They gave a negative reply, and the house was entered. The old lady lay upon the floor, dead, and so she welcomed home her son of forty years wanderings.

In a biographical sketch of Dabney Carr Jefferson's brother-in-law, which appears in the current number of a New England magazine, the writer says: "Mindful of the romantic youthful experiment of educating the sexes together in the first, should bury the other under the giant oak on Monticello, beneath which they had read," etc. According to this statement, the agreement was that the dead should bury the living.

Senator Carl Schurz is said to be going to Europe next month. Apropos of which fact, and of its suggestions concerning his private feelings toward the Cincinnati ticket, it is supposed that the musical selection which the band will be played with, so much expression at the residence of Judge Stallo on retiring from the convention after the final adjournment, was the pathetic air of Balfe's—"The heart bowed down."

A distinguished member of the educational profession, residing in this city, is so strongly opposed to the practice of flagellation that he will not allow any whipped cream to be introduced into his establishment.

The oldest printer in the United States is William Lawson Barry, of Nashville, Tenn. He has just entered his ninety-third year. He commenced learning his trade in 1793, and set up Washington's obituary in 1799. Mr. Barry was born in Virginia, but has spent almost all of his life in Kentucky and Tennessee. He has had a considerable acquaintance with all of the eminent men of those States. He is still vigorous, and works at his trade occasionally.

In Georgia, the other day, Mr. Chas. Money-worth was married to Miss Annie E. Bread-Haven, and his friends declare he didn't want any but her, while the bride averred that she had her money worth, and was perfectly satisfied.

During the absence of the emperor of Brazil, his charming daughter, Donna Isabel, acted as regent. She is said to have manifested much brief rule with ability, and has been gallantly sustained by the politicians, young and old, of a party in the Brazilian Empire to erect a statue of her in honor of her regency.

Elliott, the colored Representative from S. C. is pronounced by Fernando Wood one of the ablest men in Congress. Similar testimony was borne by Judge Woodward, of this State, while Mr. Elliott was a member of the South Carolina Legislature.

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There is a new American tenor in Vienna who promises to be very celebrated. His name is Osgood. He is a man of fortune, and a composer as well as a singer. The Germans pronounce him to be the most perfect interpreting of Schubert's and Robert Franz's songs.

The genius who recently discovered that the northwestern boundary line of Wisconsin reveals a fair profile of George Washington, has been outdone by a correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who predicts the election of Mr. Greeley because the shadow cast by a passing cloud assumed the likeness of the philosopher, the face a moment afterwards changing to that of Franklin. We should call this a decidedly cloudy prospect.

Miss Franceska Porter, of Lawrence, Kansas, was made a member of the State Medical Association at the late session. This is the first experiment of the kind ever tried in the United States.

We have already mentioned that Emerson is giving a series of conversations on literature in the New England States. He has no mercy on the classical swells, and says he should as soon think of swimming across Charles river to get to the "Hub" as of reading works in the original when he can find them translated into his mother tongue.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by botanists, and in scientific circles generally, throughout the country, at the removal of Dr. C. C. Perry from his position as botanist to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. It is asserted to have been without even a plausible reason, and the editors of *Silliman's Journal* characterize it as a "petty and truly pitiful business."

Mr. Wade, the British Minister, was lately assaulted in Pekin by a pack of young "Heathen Chinese." They called him "foreign devil" and hit him on the head. He "went for" them officially, and the urchins explained that they had "mistaken their man."

Pere Hyacinthe writes to the *Independent* from Rome to correct an article in which he is represented as "withholding full and generous sympathy from an enterprise like that for the diffusion of the Gospel among the Italian masses." He says: "I have just spoken publicly here in Rome with Protestant Christians in their founding of the Italian Bible Society, and, as I have always done, the giving of the Bible to everybody, irrespective of church, position, calling, sex or age."

Some time ago a young Michigan farmer was engaged to the daughter of a wealthy banker in a neighboring city, was convicted of horse-stealing and sentenced to imprisonment for three years. The young lady, however, continued to believe him innocent, and upon his release, which occurred last week, (her father having died in the meantime,) she at once met her lover and married him, both thereafter proceeding to a new home in the far west. A simple tale, is it? Not if you can compass half that it means.

John A. Comer, who played quite a prominent part at Fisk's death-bed, and who got that celebrated gentleman's private secretary, has gone into the milk business. Probably because he was acquainted with the process of "watering."

Chicago is all agog over a notable wedding which is soon to take place, preparations for which are now being made on a very large scale. Miss Sheldon, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of the city, is to be wed to Hon. Wm. F. Whitehouse, eldest son of the Bishop of Illinois. The wedding will take place this month at St. Peter's Cathedral, Bishop Whitehouse officiating.

Pennsylvania Workingmen's Ticket.

The ticket now stands: Governor, William P. Schell, of Bedford; Supreme Judge, James Thompson, of Erie; Auditor General, Esaias Billingfelt, of Lancaster; Congressmen at large, James H. Hopkins, of Allegheny, and J. W. Cake, of Northumberland.

At a ratification meeting in Williamsport, a telegram was received from J. H. Hopkins announcing his acceptance of the nomination tendered him. The list of men nominated for the Constitutional Convention is headed by Charles R. Buckalew.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

The Law of Death A Law of Progress.

Reason tells us that death is an ordinance of nature, an institution of the organic world, a provision of Providence; inevitable, because beneficent; inevitable as the development of life on the planet is inevitable, admirable as the order of the world is admirable. It has its place along with those indispensable agencies of progress which cannot be altered without unsettling the fundamental plan of creation; it has its mission by the side of the benignant powers that bring creation to its perfection. When the force that lies concealed in the germ-cell of the human organization is spent, death removes the frame, now serviceable no longer, to the vast laboratory where nature converts the worn-out material of the universe into forms of new use and beauty. The cast-off garments re-appear in the beauteous vesture of tree, and grass, and flower, and yellow harvest; not an atom of refuse but has its lovely resurrection. When the last scene of existence is ready to close and the play is over, death gives the signal and lets the curtain fall. But for him the tiresome acts would drag on, scenes after scene when the meaning was exhausted; but for him feebleness would continue its useless being, drooping, complaining, whining, wearing out strength and cheerfulness—a burden to itself, an incumbrance to others, a dead weight on all. He dismisses the tired actors and actresses to their rest. Tithonus, beloved of Eos, the dawn, obtained from the gods the boon of immortality on earth; but the foolish boy forgot to ask for the accompanying gift of perpetual youth. His organization wasted and wore out while his years ran on. His immortality was an endless misery. He was in his own prayer condemned to the horror of being unable to die When space is needed for the new generations that come crowding on, death gently clears the way for them. One generation goes that another may come. The bright, strong children appear, line on line, rank on rank, and enter into their heritage. Their breaking upon the scene with shouts of joy; they try their strength on the old questions; they press their brave hearts against the old experience. The departure of the old makes their advent possible.

But for death, nay, the former saw for man, no endeavor, no progress, no fresh intelligence, no renewed will. For the new search there must be new curiosity; for the new curiosity, new impulse; for the new impulse, new organization. Humanity pulls up above or west of the sun, and every where parallel to the horizon. and sweeps forward in successive waves, one swiftly following another, each pushing further than the last. No single generation secretes the force that is available for all time; it is given in portions to every age in turn. Death marks the limitations of the heart-beats.—*O. B. Frothingham.*

Fashion and Her Whims.

Fashion has at length reached a point in dictation at which we rejoice, for its laws are not now simply to be mere apparel A foreign magazine has a description of a dress of which it says: "With this costume the mouth is to be worn slightly open" This is happy, for they are so many women who do not know what to do with their mouth, any more than timid young men know what to do with their hands, and minute directions of this sort, studied with every style of dress, will be very convenient. It is to be hoped that some costumes will require the mouth to be worn shut, for the effect in the street would be anything but agreeable if every lady went about with her mouth open. So much depends upon expression, in combination with costume, that the subject is worthy of study. The effect of the prettiest dress is often spoiled by a sour expression of the face, and an expression of vacuity in the face is not improved if it can be prevented by the artistic dressmaker. We are very anxious to see, by the way, what woman will be like when the Worths and other artists have finished with her. She already, with her three-story hat, panier built up like dome, high heels and fascinating wiggle walk, a creation of great interest and if she "wears her mouth slightly open," there will be no resisting her. By now, she were to nearly close her eyes, and if it is not irreverent, "go it blind," we could suggest nothing more. We should say, how ever, that these lessons are not irreverent, for the woman in Lancashire, England, are driven into still stranger apparel. They often put on the coarse clothes of the miner and work at the mouth of the pit with pick and shovel. They also engage in the heavy work of the farm, and are employed on the canal barges; harness and lead the horses and take their turn at the helm, and help to load the vessel. These girls are rough in manner and coarse in language, but honest and industrious. They take their pint of beer, and enjoy their pipe as never grumbling. The question of how to wear the mouth has not yet got down to them.—*Hartford Courant.*

Carl Schurz's Grief.

[*Mr. Bowles in the Springfield Republican.*]

My review and record of this notable convention are not complete without a reference to its distinguished leader and President, the real master spirit of the movement, whose first national convention carried so severe a blow and a check to the Administration party. The conduct of Gov. Brown and its resultant nomination of Mr. Greeley were indeed a sad surprise and serious blow to Carl Schurz. Pledging in faltering voice his support of the nomination to the convention, he left it, weary with labor and sad in spirit for the house of his friend, Judge Stallo. Entering there a circle of equally disappointed friends, he said: "I am overwhelmed and discouraged." There was no response, no comfort, no hope to offer him, and a sad silence reigned for a few moments. Then he turned to the piano, and with his master hand poured out his feeling through one of Auber's most touching compositions. It seemed as if the composer's thought had never been so fitly rendered before, and tears filled the eyes of the whole company. But in a more noble way than he was wounded will the country revenge Carl Schurz. His high and generous course at this convention and his noble address to it won him the added respect of both friend and foe. Never did he stand so high in the estimation of the American people as at this moment, and he well deserves the significant compliment which Chas. Francis Adams paid him more than a year ago, in saying "that he was one who seemed to understand our institutions, their spirit, their history, their dangers, and their possibilities better than any other citizen was of foreign birth, and his name Carl Schurz."

The Railroads and the National Republican Convention.

The principal railroad lines in the country have made arrangements for the issue of round-trip tickets at greatly reduced rates to Philadelphia, for the accommodation of persons desirous of attending the National Republican Convention, which meets in that city on the 5th of June. Among the companies embraced are the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; the Pennsylvania Central; Northern Central; Northern Pennsylvania; Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, Philadelphia and Reading, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroads. It will be seen that this list includes the main railroads in this State. Similar reductions are made on all the principal lines west. Tickets will be placed on sale May 29th, and will be withdrawn from sale June 5th. They will be good for passage to Philadelphia up to date of Convention, and for return passage up to June 15th. Delegates and other persons intending to be present at the Convention should call on their railroad agents and make their arrangements accordingly. Round-trip rates from Pittsburgh are $10 65; from Chicago, $24 50

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 18, 1872.

Darwinism in Reference to the Eyes of Animals.

BY DR. W. JON JEFFRIES.

[Boston Society of Natural History, April, 1872.]

In the Harvard University course of lectures on the "Anatomy and Physiology of Vision," which I am now delivering at Cambridge, I have had occasion to especially study the unity of design in the visual organs of man and other animals, and by means of my pictures and diagrams I trust to make this evident to the Society. As every illuminate point in nature sends out rays of light in all directions, we have only diverging rays, or those which, so far as the eye is concerned, are practically parallel. There is needed a refractive medium, therefore, to bring such rays to a focus on the recipient surface, where the stimulus of light finally causes nerve stimulation, sending the sensation of light through the optic nerve to the brain or its representative. We may take the human eye as the highest type, and here we have refracting media; namely, the convex cornea and double convex crystalline lens behind it, by means of which diverging or parallel rays of light are focussed on the recipient surface or retina, which lines the interior of the eye-ball behind. Thus is formed what exactly corresponds to a *camera obscura*. We have refracting media in whose focus, or in the plane of whose focus, is placed a recipient surface, which recipient surface or membrane or retina contains the means or apparatus for causing the stimulus of light to give rise to a nerve sensation to be transmitted to the brain. Now, all eyes, no matter what their external shape or appearance, if they possess these postulates may of course be ranked together and constructed on one design or plan. If we follow down the series of vertebrates we shall find these eyes all formed on this principle of the camera obscura. So also in the *simple or additional* eyes of the rest of the animal kingdom, we shall find a refractive apparatus, in the plane of whose focus is a recipient membrane or retina. And this, notwithstanding any difference in shape, size or general appearance of the refractive eye, or the simplicity of these so-called additional eyes of the insects. The only other form of eye existing in the animal series is the *compound* or *facetted* eye of the insects and articulates. The common cornea of the eye is divided up into a large number of distinct facets (five to thirty thousand) each one corresponding to a tube of pigment, so to speak, in which is found the final termination of the optic nerve fibre. The ray of light which enters through any one the transparent facets can only affect the optic nerve fibre termination corresponding to it. Hence naturalists and philosophers seemed forced to accord to this form of visual apparatus a different method of receiving light from that which prevails with the eyes formed on the principle of the camera obscura. Johannes Müller's theory, for more than anything else, seemed to render this an accepted truth.

Long ago, however, the strangeness was pointed out of an animal having eyes near each other, whose methods of receiving and perceiving light were on two entirely different plans. Mr. Darwin saw at once the difficulties against this theory, and comparatively recent research shows that it is not true. These compound or facetted eyes are also now found to have a refracting medium, in the plane of whose focus is a recipient surface corresponding to a retina. Each one of these facets is really a double convex lens, and as an old anatomist said, "if we look at a man through these we shall see a whole army of dwarfs." There is then, a picture formed behind each facet, and this is a picture formed on the retina in the vertebrate eye. Moreover, behind each facet there is a refracting body which we might call the cornea crystalline and humor of the single eye, and appearance may vary in insects and crustaceans, yet its purpose remains the same; namely, that of refracting the light that together with the convex facet focussing it on the terminal end of the optic nerve fibre behind and in contact with the vitreous cone. Here, then, the stimulus of light passes excited, and a nerve or sentient sensation to the brain or its representative. The facet may represent the human cornea, the refracting vitreous cone next behind it the crystalline lens, and the rod would push back the final optic nerve termini by the interposition of a vitreous humor, the very shape would then resemble that of the eye of fish. We find a unity of design in all eyes, vertebrate, simple and compound. The question naturally arises, how can the insect see things singly if thousands of a picture of one thing are perceived. The answer is that a single fibre supplies many facets. Moreover, eyes seemingly faceted or compound can be on examination found to be groups of simple eyes close together. No objection has been made to an animal's seeing singly with several simple eyes when these are closely packed, or to gain a single vision with two eyes. A multiplied picture does not go as such to the brain.

Now, then, where does light become turned into nerve stimulation? This takes place in the retina, for the optic nerve itself is insensible to light, and where it enters the eyeball is a blind spot in our field of vision before. The retina is by no means simply a membranous expansion of nerve substance, but a most complicated structure. Without dwelling upon the arguments in proof, I would simply say that its outer layer contains alone the precipient elements, called from their shape the rods and cones. These stand crowded together after the manner of a mosaic, at right angles to the black pigmented surface against which they lie, or rather in which they are bedded. The outer portions of these wonderfully minute little rods and cones is now found to be composed of a pile of plates of a refracting material separated by a less refractive intermediate substance, like a pile of glass plates separated by air. In contact with these come the ultimate fibrillæ of the optic nerve fibres, and in some way the action of the light stream through this pile of plates stimulates the nerve to a sensation of light to go to the brain. This plated or layered structure of the rods and cones is universal in the vertebrate eye. The portion of the compound or facetted eye which corresponds to the rods and cones is the nerve substance, or its representative, found in the vitreous cone in the pigmented tube, and here also this plate structure has been found in the insects and crustaceans. Thus, then, not only are all eyes so formed as to be adapted to the same laws of light, in having refracting media, in the plane of whose focus a recipient organ turns light into nerve stimulation, but the *perpendicularity* of this receptive organ, the retina, are also the same, perfectly establishing the unity of design in all visual organs of men and lower animals.

New Theory of Earthquakes.

At a scientific lecture delivered in San Jose, California, the lecturer, Prof Stewart, said that for many years he had closely observed and studiously reflected upon earthquakes and their cause. The result of his reading, study and observations is an opinion that they are caused by the meeting of electrical currents which move, one upon the earth's surface, the other in the region of clouds, and, that they are brought together by those natural conductors, vapor and rain-clouds—the meeting of the two currents upon the surface of the earth causing an earthquake. Prof. Stewart also maintains that these terrible phenomena are controllable by the same means that we control the lightning and prevent it, through iron conductors, from destroying our houses. He says the iron rails of railways are as logically conductors of the electricity that causes earthquakes as lightning-rods are of the electricity that comes from the clouds during a thunder-storm. He maintained in his lecture that by means of these and other conductors it is in the power of man to so distribute the force of the electric currents which cause earthquakes that they will be as harmless as the lightning conducted down a lightning-rod into the earth. He says that the trans-continental iron track and wires are already doing this valuable service for California, in sending an excess of light and shade forces far and wide into the heart of the continent, by which distribution the anger and intensity of the shocks are lessened there. The late earthquake furnished the most opportune and satisfactory proof of the soundness of Stewart's theory. Exactly the atmospheric condition which his theory requires to bring the two electric currents together, then existed; and what transpired at their meeting was precisely what his whole theory called for. The shock was felt all along the lines of the railways from Oakland to Winnemucca, being most severe at points nearest to that point where the land-conductors were most dense, and where the opposing electrical currents may be assumed to have been first brought together. Off the line of the railway any considerable disturbance was not perceptible to shock, or at least only a very slight one, at San Francisco, hitherto supposed to be standing on the most quaky ground, there was not shock enough to cause alarm, though Oakland it lasted over a minute, and was startling. In San Jose it lasted not less than a minute and a half, part of the time severe enough to shake the plaster from walls, and every where to drive people in alarm from their beds and a number out of their houses. At Galt, directly on the line of the railway, twenty-five miles west of San Jose, the shock was strong enough to throw one person out of bed, and it was also heavy on the line of the road eastward. Since the railway track has been laid down, there have been four other earthquakes, all following the same course this one followed, one of them reaching San Francisco at all, and all of them being most severe in the towns directly upon the line of the railway.

The sect of fanatics known as the Peculiar People are giving the authorities a good deal of trouble in England. These people refuse to provide medical assistance in cases of sickness, but when one of them is taken ill call in the elders of the church, who lay their hands on the invalid, anoint him with oil, and leave the rest to Providence. It is believed that the laying on of hands by the elders in every case of sickness has increased the spread of small pox, which has prevailed extensively among the sect, and no little popular feeling has come up against the excited fanatics. There is one of the fraternity now lying in Newgate awaiting trial for the manslaughter of his daughter in failing to provide her with medical assistance; and the wife of this man has been arrested for permitting another child to die through similar neglect. The case of the woman is aggravated by the fact that in order to show her faith in supernatural interposition, she carried the second child into a room containing fifty or sixty people and kept it there for several hours, after the small-pox eruption had broken out upon it. As remonstrances have proved unavailing with these fanatics, the utmost severity of the law will be brought to bear against them.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1872.

The supply of money in the banks is sufficient to meet the demands of customers whose claims are strong and whose names are undoubted; but otherwise the market continues to work pretty close, and good names can be had from the bill brokers at rates varying with the urgency of the borrower. We hear of a large supply of Pittsburgh paper being offered here by Philadelphia brokers at from 10 to 15 per cent. off—paper in good standing and given in the regular course of trade, and offered here by the eastern indorsers, which would indicate that Third street is unable to supply her customers with all the funds they need.

—Exchange continues at par both in bank settlements and in counter business. We hear of sales of Pan Handle sevens at 84 1-2 flat, which, considering the amount, of accumulated interest, is a low figure for first mortgage railroad sevens.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1869	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¼	116	116¼
10-40s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Currency 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼
Gold	114	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United States 6s of 1881	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1861	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¼
Union Pacific Railroad	106¾
Central Pacific Railroad	106¾
Currency Pacific	116¼

—We have the card of the New Bethlehem Savings Bank, of New Bethlehem, Clarion county, Pa. C. E. Adams, President; J. R. Foster, Cashier.

—The increasing and firmly seated confidence of investors in the value of the Northern Pacific seven-thirty gold bonds is strongly attested by the rapidity with which these bonds are regarded at home. The sales of these bonds in the United States during March and April were $1,891,000, and the demand for them so far in May shows a handsome increase. Meanwhile the construction of the road is progressing at a rate which even surpasses the first achievements of railroad enterprise in the past.

—The Canadian Minister of Finance reports the debt of the Dominion at $80,000,000, contracted for the construction of public works. The revenue last year amounted to $19,338,000, nearly $2,000,000 more than was anticipated, and the expenses were $15,000,000, leaving a surplus of $4,338,000. The estimates for 1872 are, revenue, $20,050,000, expenses, $17,650,000, and surplus, $8,118,000.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 15, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	114½	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Western Union	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
North Union Tel.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Pacific Mail	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Adams Express	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
American Express	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
United States Express	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
New York Central	91¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
N. Y. Central scrip	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Michigan Central	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Michigan Southern	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Illinois Central	136	136	136	136	136	136
Cleveland & Pittsburg	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Chicago & North Western	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. preferred	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	112	112¼	112¼	112	112	112
St. Paul	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do. preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Wabash	37	37	37	37	37	37
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago and Alton	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Do. preferred	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Toledo & Wabash	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Toledo, Wabash & Western	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Pennsylvania Central	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Panama	135	135	135	135	135	135
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Cleveland & Toledo	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Cincinnati & Indianapolis	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Ohio & Mississippi, preferred	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Terre Haute	15	15	15	15	15	15
Terre Haute, preferred	40	40	40	40	40	40

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

May 11.—The wool market has ruled very quiet during the past week, and the sales foot up much smaller than last reported. In fact, with a stringent money market, a quiet demand in trade and declining prices for wool on the other side of the Atlantic, buyers are not disposed to operate beyond their immediate requirements, such of them as are temporarily supplied are in a holding of for developments in regard to the tariff and the probable cost of the new clip. Holders, on the other hand, are free sellers, and those of them who are receiving large invoices of foreign wool are disposed to make a little concession in order to realize promptly.

Prices have been gradually settling down and must be quoted lower for nearly all descriptions. The decline from the highest point ranges from 7 to 15c per pound, the greatest falling off being on unwashed wools. But it is hardly probable that wool values will fall to a much lower range for the present, especially if the indications of a speedy easing off in the money market are realized, and gold continues to advance. Thus far this advance has been about offset by the prospect of ten per cent. reduction in the tariff rates.

But the stock is small, and a long time must yet elapse before the new domestic clip will be available for manufacturing purposes, as the shearing will be late, and with the present extreme views of growers, the crop is not likely to be marketed in a hurry. Before that time shall arrive, most manufacturers will be compelled to renew their stock of raw material, and many of them will have to come to it several times, thereby keeping up a steady demand and a little reaction in prices before the close of the season.

In fact, as matters now stand, any considerable increase in the volume of trade would be likely to produce a great change in the value of the market. Nothing apparently can prevent such a change but a general stoppage of our mills machinery, which is not likely to occur. Buyers will certainly make their appearance in strong force the moment they are convinced that the bottom has been reached, and, judging from present appearances, and the fact that this market still keeps below the general level of the commercial world, that point is not far off.

Domestic pulled wools are also accumulating, with very limited sales for several weeks past. But prices for these have dropped to a point so near the views of buyers as to excite interest, and an inquiry have lately sprang up, and negotiations are now pending for several round lots, which will probably be consummated during the current week.

The transactions in domestic fleece have been mostly confined to odds and ends, and these mixed lots are being closed out at very accommodating prices. There are very few straight and desirable parcels left.

From California we learn that (as might have been expected) a break has occurred in the market, with prices lower and very unsettled, while Eastern buyers continue to hold off.

The latest dispatches from San Francisco do not confirm the previous reports of a sharp decline in the California markets. Choice lots of Northern are still quoted at 32@35c, gold, but buyers are not operating freely.

Sales for the week foot up about 200,000 lbs of domestic, and 400,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former are 75,000 lbs N.Y. Michigan and at 50c a minute, and 50,000 lbs N.Y. Michigan and at 50c, 70c; 48,000 lbs mixed Ohio and Virginia on private terms; 1,000 lbs medium Western, 70c; 18,000 lbs Colorado, and 15,000 lbs scoured, 95c@1 12.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

May 21.—There has been rather more inquiry within the past few days, but the light stock of most descriptions, poor assortment and high prices, as viewed from the manufacturer's stand-point, prevent much activity. Stocks accumulate somewhat, and there is rather more disposition to meet buyers than there has been; strictly choice lots, however, are very scarce, and command full previous prices.

A few bales California spring have arrived, and the lot is held at about 60c. Sales have been made of 25,000 lbs Georgia at 55@56c; 2,500 lbs black at 50c; 2,000 lbs fleeces, 78c; 1,000 lbs fine sorts, 80c; 19,000 lbs super pulled, 75@80c; 20,000 lbs medium unwashed, 60c; 5,000 lbs extra pulled, 78c; 70,000 lbs spring California, 29,000 lbs super pulled, and 15,000 lbs Medium unwashed, on private terms. The unusual premium now current for gold, stifles the market for those kinds that are usually sold for currency, while the fine descriptions that are sold exclusively for gold, are, if anything, rather in buyers' favor. Australian and Mediterranean wool moves slowly, but fine Cape and Australian descriptions are in pretty good demand. The sales are 50,000 lbs Cape at 45@50c; 74,000 lbs Mestiza, and 14,000 lbs medium washed. South American, 56@57c; 30,000 lbs Montevideo, 52c; 90,000 lbs Australian, 65c; 15,000 lbs do washed, 75c; 15,000 Scuteri lambs, 58@59c; 25,000 lbs East India, 62@63c; 17,000 lbs Scuteri lambs, 75,000 lbs Cape, 50,000 lbs Mestiza and 50,000 Donskoi, on terms not made public.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 11.—There is very little doing and prices favor buyers. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, super Saxony fleece, at 82 @83c; full blood merino fleece, 82@83c; three-quarter blood merino fleece, 80@82c; common fleece, 75@78c; tub-washed, choice selected, three-eighth grade, 85@87c; well washed, 83@84c; fair ordinary, 80@81c; low fair or burry, 75@76c. Domestic fleece, early merino, 75@78c; city super, 75@80c; western, 68@73c. California, fine, full clip, 35@36c; medium, full clip, 30@33c; burry, full clip, 30@33c. Colorado and New Mexican, fine and medium, choice selected, 45@52c; fine and medium, washed, 45@50c; common washed, 42@45c; black, 33@35c; unwashed, 35@42c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 42@45c; medium selected, free from burrs, 42@45; low, 38@40c.—*North American.*

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 15.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and 5c lower; No 1 red winter $1 05; No 2 do $1 05. Corn dull; held at 60c. Oats firm.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather continues dry and warm, rain being much needed by the farmers. The flour and wheat markets continue in an unsettled condition. Advices from the west show a decline of 5@ 7c ⅌ bushel for wheat, which caused holders on this market to wish to "unload," and they were chary in giving prices. It was rumored that extra brands of winter western wheat flour had advanced 25c ⅌ bbl, in consequence of its scarcity; but we do not feel at liberty to raise our figures in the face of the fact that wheat is lower in the west. By reference to the table given below it will be seen that the receipts of wheat this week was 5,936 sacks; last week 2,212, or 3,724 sacks of an increase. The receipts of flour have increased, the total number of bbls last week being 3,842; this week 6,742, an increase of 1,900 bbls. The market is, as a general thing unchanged. As the weather grows warmer a few remarks as to the shipment of butter may not be amiss. During the cool weather prevailing for the past three days several shipments of roll butter have arrived in good order, and sales of such stock have been made to retailers in small quantities at 26 to 28c. The prejudice existing in our market by consumers against packed butter still exists, and sales of this kind, no matter how fine the quality, can only be effected at lower prices. We have examined some fine new grass butter, packed, which is offered at 20 to 23c, whereas if the same quality was in roll and in good condition, would sell at 25 to 28c. Of course, during hot weather it is impossible to ship roll butter any distance. Consequently it is now only saleable as grease to bakers and others at 8 to 10c. The production of our surrounding country is not as large as usual at this season of the year, and if the present dry weather continues there will be an active demand in our markets.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,842	6,742	10,584
Apples, bbls	1,209	569	1,778
Cheese, boxes	2,934	3,119	6,053
Corn, sacks	5,756	5,831	11,587
Feed, sacks	2,212	2,924	5,136
Barley, sacks	758	2,929	3,687
Rye, sacks	761	685	1,446
Oats, sacks	9,470	9,530	19,000
Butter, packages	310	282	592
Bacon, pieces	4,767	4,879	9,646
Bacon, tierces	243	316	559

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts light, being only 27 bbls. A strictly choice apple commands $5 50@5 50 per bbl; common ⅌ bushel 25c.

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 4¾@4½c; refined 5¾@ 6c; nitrate soda, refined, 5¾@; nitrate soda, crude, 5¾@; pearls, 10c; pearls, 11c.

BUTTER—The price depends upon the condition in which it was shipped and its quality. Strictly prime butter in good condition will command 25@28c per lb; good packed 23@25c; common 20@.

BEANS—There is an active demand for prime at $3 03@3 15 ⅌ bushel; common and mixed, $2 75.

BROOM CORN—Prime is held at 7@8c ⅌ lb; common 5@6c. Market inactive.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 0

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 14, 1872.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common (scarce)	45 00
Third common (scarce)	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	25 00
Partition boards	25 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	30 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Dadoed and moulded	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent tongued and grooved	30 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	43 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

LATH, PALINGS AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 18-inch, split	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 16, 1872.

The following are the current rates:

Manilla rope	19¾
Manilla rope, twelve thread	20¾
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	21¾
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawsers	21
Manilla bath twine, tarred	20
Manilla, tarry, stave and leather twine	20
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal bath twine, tarred	20
Sisal bath twine, tarry	20
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	19
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton clothes line	60@65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Seam twine	30 @32
Hemp bath twine, tarred	17
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp shingling	20
Russia do do	20
Italian do do	20
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	25
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do best	10
Caulking cotton	10 @20

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 16, 1872.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the jobbers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

SINGLE STRENGTH.

Inside diameter.	Wrought iron pipe.	Galvanized iron pipe.	Weight of pipe.
Inches.	Per foot.	Per foot.	Per foot
⅛	10	20	24
¼	12	20	42
⅜	12	20	56
½	15	22	80
¾	20	29	1 41
1	29	40	1 61
1¼	39	57	2 40
1½	50	67	2 69
2	70	92	3 66
2½	1 10	1 45	5 74
3	1 50	1 90	7 54
3½	1 80	2 40	9 00
4	2 30	3 85	10 74
4½	2 90	3 75	12 49
5	3 20	3 75	14 17
6	4 50	5 60	18 77

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent.

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 16, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 4 ¾-ize, card rates, 3¾ per cent. off net.

Nails, $6 50 card rate, 12½c ⅌ keg, 2 ⅌ cent. off net for cash.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	48
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	50
Yellow Metal, 24 gauge and heavier, sheets, and under	54c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	54c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	54c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	51c
Soldering Copper, (12 inches) over 12 oz	48c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	48c
Soldering Coppers, (less discount for quantity)	53c
Yellow Metal	53c
Copper Bottoms	53c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's pattern	53c
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's pattern	53c
Brass Kettles, (less 5 cents per ℔., for over 500 ℔.)	53c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14X18 by the case 50c, less than case	55c
Boiler size, 6 inch 14X49, 7 inch 14x49, 8 inch 14x56, 9 inch 14x56, 10 inch 14x56	55c
(And all sizes not over 20 inches wide)	56c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	56c
All sheets 14 inches wide, under 20 inch wide	55c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide	59c

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 16, 1872.

The following are the prices current in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	Oak harness, best	
	33@36c	41@42c
Oak sole, heavy	35@41c	Oak harness, country	37@39c
Oak sole, No 1	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ⅌ doz	$54 00@
Oak slaughter	34@42c	Band leather, ⅌ ℔	39@42c
Hemlock sole	34@36c	Hand leather, ⅌ ℔	39@42c
Red sole B A middling	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 25@1 50
Red sole, No 1 middling	34@36c	Kip, No 1	90@1 00
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax'd upper, ⅌ ft	29@30c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	Dot pad skins, ⅌ ℔	56 @58c
Saddler's skirting, slaughter	36@38c		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	11½@12 c
Green hides, over 45 lbs	11 c
hides, ox Asteer s	@9 c
Green salt kip, 14 @25 lbs	8@9c

OIL AND TALLOW

Pure Labrador	Bank Oil
Straits, bpl	80@ Tallow, cast
Straits, bbl	

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 16, 1872.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, ⅌ doz, ⅌ can:

Peaches, 2 lbs	$2 50@3 00	Plums, 2 lbs	$3 00@3 50
Peaches, 3 lbs	3 50@4 75	Lima beans, 2 ⅌	2 25
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	1 75@1 85	String beans, 2 ⅌	2 50
Tomatoes, 3 lbs	2 25@2 37	Sugar corn, 2 ⅌	2 50
Green corn, 2 ⅌	2 75	Lobsters, 1 ⅌	2 25
Green peas, 2 ⅌	2 75	Lobsters, 2 ⅌	4 00
Strawberries, 2 ⅌	3 50@4 00	Cove oysters, 1 ⅌	1 40@1 50
Blackberries, 2 ⅌	2 50@2 75	Cove oysters, 2 ⅌	2 50
Raspberries, 2 ⅌	3 25@3 50	Cove oysters, 3 ⅌	3 75
Whortleb'rs, 2 lbs	2 75	Spiced Oysters, 2 ⅌	2 75
Pine apples	3 25	Plain Oysters, 2 ⅌	4 25@4 50
Pears, 2 ⅌	3 00	Bl'ck pe'ch, qt	4 50
Pears, 3 lbs	4 00	Pie peaches, 2 lbs	2 00
Layer raisins	$3 00@3 25	Oranges	$4 50@6 00
Val. raisins	14c	Lemons	$4 50@6 00
Prunes, common	9¾@10c	Peanuts, ⅌ bush	
Prunes, new	12@13c	roasted	$3 00@3 50
Currants	9½@10c		

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 16, 1872.

We quote the manufacturers prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ⅌ dozen	$ 4 00
Shaker " 2, "	3 50
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 00
Round Hurl	3 50
Plain Hurl	2 50
Hotel Parlor	5 00
Broom corn, prime ⅌ ton	$200@210
Broom corn, common ⅌ ton	120@150
Broom handles, ⅌ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ⅌ dozen	5 00

LUMBER AFLOAT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 16, 1872.

Following are the figures at which actual sales are made:

	Per M.
Square pine timber, from	$13 00@18 00
Pine boards (according to quality)	20 00@28 00
Pine joist	16 00@18 00
Pine scantling	16 00@18 00
Hemlock joist	12 00@14 00
Fencing lumber, Hemlock	12 00@13 00
Shingles	2 50@3 00
Lath	2 75@3 00

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 16, 1872.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, range as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 14x20, charcoal	10 75
X, 12x12, charcoal	14 00
C, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
I X, 14x20, charcoal	13 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	12 00
Pig Tin	42

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 16, 1872.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	70@	75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@	75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Twist	65@	75	Scotch Snuff	70@ 75
Navy	65@	75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Louisville Navy	70@	75	Cut and Dry	38@ 53
Richmond do	60@	72	Wheeling stogies	10@11½

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 16, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug gists:

Acetic		Magnesia	75 @1 40
Citric	1 @1 10	Manna S P	1 00 @1 10
Oxalic	25 @ 30	Manna S F	85 @ 90
Tartaric	75 @ 80	Morphia, P & W	5 50 @5 75
Acid, gall	1 85 @2 25	Nutm No 1	1 25
Acids,		Oil,	
Capic	20 @	Bergamot	6 50 @6 60
Cacot	75 @	Cajeput	2 25 @2 50
Am. Carb	90 @	Cinnam	2 50
Aqua	12 @ 14	Citron	2 40 @2 50
Ammonia	75 @ 80	Oil,	
Ashes		Cod liver gal	2 00 @2 50
Soda	6½@7½	Lemon	6 75 @7 40
Bal. Copa	1 20 @1 25	Linseed gall	95 @1 00
Bay Rum, gal	2 50 @4 00	Neats f gall	1 25 @1 40
Boro,		Olives,	1 75 @2 75
Canada	44	—quarts	6 @12
Cinch r'd	1 50 @1 60	Origan

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

INFORMATION from Holland states that the Dutch Cabinet has resigned in consequence of an adverse vote in the States General on the income tax question. If our own legislators possessed only half the sensitiveness to public opinion of these stolid Hollanders concerning the same matter, the hated income tax would long ago have been abolished out of existence. But it is not too late yet to profit by a good example.

THE abolition of the franking privilege is one of Mr. GREELEY's hobbies. When the proposition was up in the Senate the other day, the Democratic Senators, went in a body against it. Here is a good chance for Mr. GREELEY to missionate for Reform. His newmade friends stand sadly in need of it. Perhaps, however, the Democrats in the Senate were just intimating to Mr. GREELEY the kind of support they intend to accord to him.

THE *World's* Washington dispatch says that the report "that Mr. GREELEY will withdraw from the field if he is not indorsed by the Democratic Convention has given rise to no inconsiderable speculation, and is construed by some Democrats as an unwarranted attempt at dictation to the party organization." No doubt this interpretation is the proper one. Democrats should not become restive so soon under the GREELEY dictatorship. If such things happen under a truce, what may they expect after the surrender?

STRANGE as it may appear to some persons there is a well defined impression in the country that the time has not quite arrived when it will be politic to elect a President who, if one or more Southern States should undertake to set up for themselves, would be in favor of "letting the erring sisters go,"—that it is too soon to turn our backs on the principle for which half a million lives and three billions of money were expended. It may seem singular that such things should be remembered of Mr. GREELEY, but so it is.

THE one thing needful for the comfort of our citizens is a thorough and systematic cleaning of the streets and alleys. The residents along a portion of Fourth avenue have tried the experiment of keeping the thoroughfare clean by individual effort, and the result shows that this plan can be made to work. It is a luxury to pass over that portion of the street. In the absence of proper municipal arrangements, this plan should be adopted on the principal avenues; but why cannot Councils take the matter in hand and give us clean streets?

MANY fears have been entertained that the severe weather of the past winter had destroyed the fruit crop in this and adjoining States. Judging from the remarks of our exchanges on the subject, however, this does not seem to have been the case. From these we learn that there is at present promise of at least an ordinarily fruitful season. It would appear that it is not so much the severity of the weather as its changeableness during the winter which acts disastrously upon fruit. Unless there should now be some sudden variation of temperature, not looked for, the fruit crop will probably be fully equal to the average.

REMARKING upon the political situation and outlook, and referring, incidentally, to the feeling or clannishness which in a greater or less degree exists among our various naturalized citizens, the Chicago *German American* has some words whose cosmic force and wisdom should commend themselves to general attention at this juncture. While that journal holds the feeling itself to be natural and proper, it emphatically deprecates all separate political organization and action, and says that disregard for, or indifference to the interests and welfare of all, is wholly out of place in this country; adding that since foreigners come here of their own free will, it is their manifest duty to cast their lots with, and work harmoniously for, the prosperity and greatness of their common country. To this end it calls upon German-American Republicans everywhere to remain steadfast and true to the great party under whose principles and policy the country has made such remarkable progress—advice which in all probability will be very generally followed.

SPECULATING upon the chances of the campaign, and remarking upon the causes which have placed the Democratic party under a cloud, the New York *Express* observes that the indignation excited by the corruptions of Tammany threw upon it a heavy burden which acted in several States to defeat the organization, but adds: "The party, however, is not responsible for the robbery by the few men." Granted; unless, as in the case in point, it makes itself accessory to the crime before and after the fact. The disclaimer, however, completely estops that journal from any further indulgence in its favorite practice of arraigning the Republican party for the malpractices of a few of its members. The party has universally condemned them, and in every instance in which their wrong doing was established, brought them to proper bounds. Much wisdom sometimes lurks in a homely saying; and the journal from which we quote may perhaps remember that an old saw declares sauce for the goose to be food for the gander also. Having laid down the rule, let it see that it is made to work fairly both ways.

THE Democrats may not like it, but they can't help themselves while Mr. GREELEY lays down the law to them concerning whether they will take him or put up a Democratic candidate. Mr. GREELEY, not over modestly, says:

> "It is barely possible that the Democrats will play the sneaking part assigned them by their implacable enemies; if we judged only from the recent past, we might also pronounce it probable. But the indications from every side are so unanimous and overwhelming that we are confident that no intelligent, dispassionate observer would insure the nomination of a Bourbon Democratic ticket for less than ninety-five per cent. premium."

Mr. GREELEY then tells all hands, "Liberals" and Democrats, just what they can get by taking him, and concludes thus:

> "For these and kindred reasons, we are morally certain that the Liberal Republicans will maintain and extend their organization, uphold their banner, and support their candidates to the end, *unless the Democrats shall see fit to drive them off the course*—which they are not likely to do."

Is not this saying that a separate nomination by the Democrats will "drive" Mr. GREELEY "off the course?"

Of all the Liberal Republican journals to which the nomination of Mr. GREELEY was a surprise and disappointment, the Chicago *Tribune* comes up with the best grace to his support. Having in a measure recovered its breath and gotten over its first regret, it devotes an article to the political outlook, the burden of which is that "Mr. GREELEY has been nominated, not for the mere purpose of defeating General GRANT, but to be elected," a result which it considers to be "beyond all doubt;" saying:

> "The only hope that the present Administration has of defeating him is in the Democratic party,—that that party will nominate a candidate. Such a course, improbable and irrational as it is, will not accomplish the purpose. Though there be a Democratic candidate, the whole country, Democrats and Republicans, will understand the game, and they will know that the next President must be Grant or Greeley. Every vote given for Hancock will be a vote given for Grant, and there is no Democrat so obtuse as not to know this fact, and vote accordingly."

All of which derives additional interest from the fact that the writer predicted in the most confident manner imaginable the triumphant nomination of Mr. TRUMBULL, and is therefore peculiarly competent to fill the role of political seer and foreteller.

IT is to be feared that the Rev. Dr. GUTHRIE, of the Free Church of Scotland is a very imprudent divine. At any rate he sometimes says things which cause displeasure in one direction and surprise in another. Thus, lately making a speech in Edinburgh, he was so bold as to talk about "the waste of clerical power in Scotland." He said the waste was witnessed in England, too, but the significant fact is that the Doctor referred especially to Scotland as needing reform in this matter. As the result of "religious," or rather of "denominational jealousies," it is, it seems, quite common to see a relatively small town or country side crowded with clergymen, "the gospel, for example, in Lerwick running like waste water," while in the populous cities there are not half enough of preachers to supply the popular need. Perhaps Dr. GUTHRIE's criticism is equally applicable to some other parts of the world as well as to Scotland. Dr. GUTHRIE indirectly referred to another subject, which has for some years past been a common subject of conversation in certain circles, but concerning which Scotch Presbyterian preachers are usually reticent when addressing promiscuous assemblies. Many will be surprised to learn that in the land of JENNIE GEDDES and the Cameronians, Dr. GUTHRIE "sees on every side a growing inclination towards the Episcopalian Church," and even "fears that the Presbyterian Church will be supplanted by its more liberal rival."

THE GREAT BLUNDER.

Few will be much disappointed by the evil fate which seems to have overtaken the Treaty of Washington, as the event has been pretty confidently expected by most intelligent people ever since the first publication of the American case. The original blunder of introducing the claim for indirect damages rendered the failure of the treaty inevitable from the beginning, as it was certain that England would not, and in consistency with past actions and familiarly known declarations, could not agree to the arbitration of such a claim. The withdrawal of the claim was the one honorable way of escape from the difficulty which had ocurred, a way at first broad and easy, which, however, would be soon closed effectually and permanently. The best minds in the country early saw that in our own interest the claim ought not to have been presented, and having been presented, ought to be abandoned. That it was unwise to put forward the claim seems at present to be the opinion of most of the leading newspapers. Pity they did not say so on the first publication of the case. If at that time the American press had taken the lead in giving expression to the most intelligent sentiment of the country, the Government in deference to the popular sentiment could have creditably and gratefully retreated from its untenable position, and not only the Treaty but the best reputation of the nation for moderation and elevation of motive in the negotiation of the Treaty would have been rescued. Instead of thus meeting the emergency and justifying its lofty pretensions, the press was generally either silent, or without reservation it defended Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS's unpardonable buncombe. The leading daily journals of New York especially failed worthily to embrace the opportunity of rendering a priceless service to the country, as while some of them lifted up their voices in that old cry of most valorous readiness for war, so disgusting to sensible people, the more respectable of them entered into long and elaborate discussions of the question at issue, which however feeble in knowledge and logic, were well adapted to mislead opinion both at home and abroad.

Of course when the tone of British statesmen and the London press had become arrogantly exacting, and when the American Government had endeavored to concede them to its statement of the case, by useless concessions and by the suggestion of transparent subterfuges, unworthy of a great nation either to offer or to accept, the time had gone by when the claim could be removed from the case without the sacrifice of dignity. We have now to be candid to say, that, in the form which the controversy finally took on, the American Government ought unconditionally to recede from its false position. Unfortunately a mode of settlement easy and honorable in the case of two persons is often impossible in the instance of two Governments, where misconstruction, misrepresentations, loss of prestige and endless animosities would be the proper consequences of a step which no individual might take to the credit of his good nature and to the enhancement of his influence. If the claim for indirect damages is to be ultimately withdrawn as a prerequisite to a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries, it will have to be done in deference to such an expression of the popular will as shall make necessary a change in the person of the Secretary of State.

One of the worst consequences of the way in which this subject of arbitration has been managed, is the impression which it has produced on the public opinion of the world. In fact, English diplomacy has gained such a triumph as no doubt surprises the oldest member of the profession, a triumph which may well seem to compensate their defeat at the hands of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. The only drawback upon the satisfaction it affords is probably the reflection that the opportunity offered made the performance so easy as to divest it of any considerable credit. In our complaints against England the sympathies of all Europe were with us, a fact which certainly had much to do in extorting the remarkable apology contained in the treaty. But by disregarding, by ignoring, by urging our claims in the harsh tone of resentment which would have been becoming if no apology had ever been made, and by the exorbitance of our demands, the American sympathies of other nations have been completely alienated, and in good measure turned to our adversary. Standing on such vantage ground, it is not surprising that English journalists have been unable to express imprudent exultation over the defeat which Americans have brought on themselves. Irritated by British exultation it is just as little surprising that some of our metropolitan editors are beginning to hurl across the Atlantic those terrible notes of scorn and defiance with which before the era of good feeling they were accustomed at short intervals to relieve their lofty minds. It is, however, a great pity that either England or the American people should be held responsible for or have to feel compromised by these journalistic utterances which really express the sentiments of the great mass of neither nation. The English people as a whole long for nothing so much as a peaceful settlement of their troubles with us; the American people as a whole have no sense of being put on the English claims of which the concession would degrade them. The incidental difficulty which has occurred in the attempt to carry out the treaty is regretted by the best men of the American people on the score of good feeling as well as of their material interests, and they are quite willing, we believe, that the English nation should be aware of their regret. A newspaper whether in London or in New York engages in a poor and unworthy however profitable business, which uses its influence to increase existing complications. In announcing and dwelling upon the fact that there is, to say the least, a strong sentiment in this country against the indirect claims we are quite unable to see that the London journals are guilty of any offense which calls for rebuke. Indeed, from various sources we learn that Americans in Great Britain and on the continent are at pains to make it understood that the American people disapprove of their case in the form in which it was presented.

MR. GREELEY AS PRESIDENT.

A leading Liberal Republican journal says that a universal cry goes up from "the organs of the Administration to the Democratic party to nominate a candidate—JEFF. DAVIS, if possible"—in order to defeat GREELEY. Our contemporary is mistaken, although it must be admitted that the election of Mr. GREELEY, should such an event occur, would be far more likely to further the views and desires of JEFF. DAVIS and his admirers than that of any other "Liberal Republican" in the country, in that it would almost inevitably tend to give the latter an opportunity which they say they are waiting for. We yesterday quoted from a late letter of the Southern carpetbaggers, which he called upon the people to trample amnesty under their feet, to remain true to the cause of their "rights," and to cherish the doctrines of State and white supremacy as the apple of their eye. So, too, a year ago, he advised them to keep quiet and take no part in politics until they held the balance of power, which he predicted they soon would do; and which they certainly will, should Mr. GREELEY be elected. No one will pretend that, should the Democracy indorse the Cincinnati nominations, they will thereby abandon their principles for those of Republicanism. Indeed, so cautious and prudent a Democratic journal as the Missouri *Republican*, the originator of the passive policy, echoing the language of FRANK BLAIR, says, in an article urging the forthcoming Democratic National Convention to ratify the Cincinnati ticket:

> "The election of Greeley and Brown by Democratic votes involves the inevitable accompaniment of the election of a Democratic majority in the lower House of the next Congress. This is worth more than the Presidency, or the Vice Presidency, or both together; for Congress is the real seat of power in our government, as the plain lesson of the past eleven years has demonstrated. . . . A Democratic House, with Horace Greeley in the White House and B. Gratz Brown as presiding officer of the Senate, would be all but a full Democratic ascendancy."

What effect a "full Democratic ascendancy" would be likely to have upon reconstruction and the political condition of the Southern States—to say nothing of its unsettling influence on finance, trade, commerce, industry, and the vast and far-reaching concerns of public and private welfare which are bound up with them, or of the lurking Democratic heresy of repudiation and the probable result of its "full ascendancy" upon our credit in the money markets of the world—may perhaps be inferred from the black law legislation which under "full Democratic ascendancy" was had in South Carolina and some other States immediately after the collapse of the rebellion; from the course pursued by the "full Democratic ascendancy" in the Georgia Legislature with regard to the expulsion of its colored members; from the bloody diversions of the Ku-Klux, the murderous assault recently made on the Secretary of State of South Carolina, and from the general tone and tenor of Southern action toward the late enslaved race wherever the latter is found in a minority. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, it should be remembered, who spurns and spits upon the reconstruction acts and amendments, some time ago publicly declared GRATZ BROWN, Liberal Republican candidate for Vice President, to be a good enough Democrat for him, while Mr. GREELEY's former views on peaceable secession, and his recent statement that if he should become President he would sign any bill which Congress might pass, provided it was constitutional, without regard to the character of his own sentiments, are sufficient indications that the undoing spirit which sooner or later would be sure to become active and rampant in Congress, would meet with very little opposition from the Executive. In a word, it is probable that the peculiar opinions of Mr. GREELEY with respect to the character of the Union and the principle by which the States are held together, conjoined with his known aversion to the employment of coercive measures in any emergency, would be found to conduce to the reopening of the issues commonly supposed to have been settled by the war, in a greater degree than by the election of almost any other man. And this is the reason why it will not be necessary for the Democracy to nominate JEFF DAVIS in order that the people may defeat Mr. GREELEY.

A VANISHED CONTRAST.

Those who ever read SIR FRANCIS HEAD's "Bundle of French Sticks," or the extracts quoted from that book by Mr. W. R. GREG, doubtless remember the cheerful and generally gratifying report therein given of Parisian poverty. In the worst quarters of Paris, even among its most destitute population, the English visitor was able nowhere to find a class existing in the condition of squalid and reptilsive poverty in which great multitudes not only in London but in other British cities were and had long been sunk. Several causes could then be assigned for the contrast in favor of the Parisian poor. Mr. GREG refers the difference in part to the difference of national character, to the superior imaginative, sensitive and self-respecting qualities of the French, and in part to the difference of habits. As regards the latter cause, the intemperance of the British and the temperance of the French were chiefly taken account of. Both Sir FRANCIS HEAD and Mr. GREG wrote a good many years ago, and there is reason to fear that a visit to Paris at the present day would not suggest a comparison so favorable to its poverty stricken classes. Within the last few years drunkenness has fearfully increased among them, in consequence of the excitements and hardships of war, and the number of persons unable to provide for themselves has multiplied at an astonishing rate. Poor widows and children reduced to a state of vagabondage swarm in the great city. Little girls of the most tender age left without parental guard, are exposed to the most dangerous temptations, while boys equally young almost inevitably become thieves, and street-begging is the resource of them all. The fathers of many of these children have either been carried from the country the victims of confidence of transportation. The proposition was made that the government should pay the expenses of sending their families with the convicts, but it has been rejected. Of very many of these destitute families in Paris the fathers are still in prison on various charges connected with the Communist revolt. A large proportion of them are innocent, or at any rate will when brought to trial be discharged as innocent, but having been incarcerated for more than a year in the worst conceivable company, it is easy to imagine what sort of citizens they will be on regaining their liberty. Finding their families beggars, they are likely enough to take up the same trade or do worse. Instead of being the contented, self-respecting class whom the English observer looked upon with so much respect and admiration, a large proportion of the poor of Paris form the most dangerous element that any city could have within it, people deeply embittered against society and prepared to lend a hand in destroying it at the first opportunity. M. THIERS has just sent a commission to London for the purpose of studying and reporting on the English workhouse system, with the view of introducing that lovely British institution into Paris. It would certainly be rash to predict its success anywhere among the mercurial, freedom-loving French. A French workhouse would have to be a prison with a strong guard.

In political as well as philanthropic circles in England the movement among the agricultural laborers continues to excite increasing interest. It was lately the subject of some discussion in the House of Commons, when the perplexity caused by the agitation was made very apparent. That something must be done for the relief of the laborers is conceded by most intelligent people, but the character of the sufferers makes it difficult to devise a permanent remedy for the evils complained of. Even in spite of the Liberals opinion is divided. While some of them think that the provision of the late Reform bill, which confers the electoral franchise upon all houseowners and all tenants who pay a certain rent in towns, should be extended to the rural districts so as to secure the representation in Parliament and thus the social elevation of the day-laborers; others are of the opinion, or at least fear that such a measure would merely strengthen the Tory or Conservative party. It is alleged that the English farm laborer, bound to the land and in constant danger of losing his only resource by being driven from it, could not exercise the right of suffrage with any freedom or independence. The figure is said to be best of all schoolmasters; and the black loyalists of the South have wonderfully retentive memories. The innocent pigeon who was caught picking corn in company with a flock of crows was condemned partly because of the predatory character of his associates. The negroes understand the significance of these old fables thoroughly.

It is pleasant to find one's own political views and theories corroborated by the testimony of opponents. A gentleman who has very extensive business connections throughout the country, of such a character as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the working of things and the actual condition of the different classes of society, has just returned from a prolonged business tour through the Western States; and he says that never before, in the whole course of his experience, has he found such unprecedented activity in all the elements of growth and prosperity as at present. With regard to the farming population, he states that men who a few years since were heavily in debt and struggling for existence, selling their crops at ruinous prices, and parting with almost everything to pay their taxes and provide the little money necessary for family expenses, are now clear of encumbrance, are building and improving their premises in every conceivable way, have money at interest, and are generally in easy and comfortable circumstances. Our informant is a Democrat in good standing, but the facts which he gives speak volumes for the administration of the government; since they show that, notwithstanding the heavy debt with which the nation is burdened, and the heavy taxation which the people have been called upon to endure, we are fast coming to a solid, permanent basis of pecuniary prosperity. Nor is it only in the West, but all over the country, that these facts exist; in view of which it may be set down as in the highest degree probable that the people who are thus on the high road to competence and independence will not be likely to ask for any change in a government which has done so well by them. It is not theories of government for which the masses care. It is the net result of things; and with such practical evidences of general prosperity before them, their course in the ensuing campaign can hardly be doubtful.

THE general tone of our exchanges regarding the growing crops, tends to the belief that, notwithstanding the length and severity of the winter, and its damaging effect upon cereals of all kinds, it is probable most agricultural staples, should their present promise be fulfilled, will return an average yield. A careful study of the wheat reports from Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, shows that the yield of this important staple promises to be quite equal to the average, while the same is true of Missouri, Minnesota and Wisconsin, not including California, in which it promises to be extraordinary large. In our own State, owing to the ravages of the fly and the lateness of the season, in many counties it will be almost an entire failure. In Delaware and West Virginia, also, the outlook is unpromising, and neither Texas nor Arkansas appear to make much of a show. In Kansas the crop is coming out much better than was anticipated. In nearly all the wheat-growing States a considerably larger area has been sown than ever before; and upon the whole, a careful review of the situation shows that although there may be entire failures in some States and but thin crops in others, yet, taking the country in general, the present indications of an average crop are quite favorable. With regard to corn, oats, barley and rye, the prospects are encouraging for good crops of all these cereals. The corn crop in the Southern States promises to be fully equal to that of last year, while the probabilities of a bountiful yield on the Pacific coast are reported better than usual. In most of the oat-growing States it is estimated that there will be an increased production. Barley and rye, although in some places considerably damaged, upon the whole give indications of making good returns. It is greatly to be hoped the present cheering indications may continue.

THAT the course of the United States Senate with regard to Amnesty has been, to say the least, unfortunate, is generally conceded by the Republican press; but the charge of the opposition that the late defeat of the measure was brought about by the "Radical" members of that body in order to leave the resentments and passions of the past still open as causes of ill-feeling and sectional hostility, is as absurd as it is untrue. Not now to discuss the question whether, as a matter of equal and exact justice, the colored people of the country are not as fully entitled to the benefits of civil rights as the late rebels are to those of Amnesty, and whether the two measures ought not to go hand in hand together, it is matter of record that the defeat of Amnesty was distinctly and deliberately accomplished by the Liberals. The measure simply requires a two-third vote, and this it can at any time receive whenever the "Liberal" Senators who are opposed to Mr. SUMNER's civil rights amendment shall yield their objections to it. In view of the recent statement of FREDERICK DOUGLASS that after himself and his associate delegates to the late New Orleans Convention had passed south of Cincinnati on their way to the Convention, their impression that, having paid first class fare they should receive first class treatment, "vanished into thin air, themselves descending "to the dead level of race, color, and previous condition of servitude," and in view of the fact that Mr. SUMNER was beset with indignities and insults that wound and bruise, it is a little strange that Liberalism should not be liberal enough to conjoin justice for the black man with magnanimity for the white. We have no doubt that all remaining political disabilities on account of the rebellion ought to be swept away at once and forever. Does the new alliance between Liberalism and Democracy hold the same view with respect to social ostracism?

REFERRING to General NEGLEY's bill—since withdrawn by the introducer on the ground that he was totally ignorant of its real character—to pay some fourteen railroad companies the difference between the contract rates for the transportation of troops during the war, and the rates charged by them to private persons, the Chicago *Tribune* intimates that, the ice having been broken, the proposition will probably some day come up again in Congress, and says those interested can easily afford to divide fifty or even a hundred millions of dollars for the votes required to pass it; adding that it is ahead of any subsidy scheme that has yet been proposed, "and, next to the tariff, the biggest job that will take no passing part in Congress." That journal need not give itself the slightest uneasiness. Forewarned is forearmed. The people know that this conspiracy exists, and will be constantly on guard against it. Moreover, there are lengths to which even your average Congressmen and lobbyists, notwithstanding the chronic itch in the palm, cannot go. But if the *Tribune* whose observations are under reference has really and sincerely at heart the success of its candidate for the Presidency, it must learn wholly to avoid such allusions to the tariff as that above quoted. In whatever else Mr. GREELEY may have been wrong, he has been right on this subject, and if he holds the position he assumes, he will be more than a match for all he has done in the past, the jeers of the Chicago *Tribune* will not be likely to pass unnoticed. But since it would be a most unseemly spectacle to see the great Protectionist and his Free Trade supporter snarling and snapping at each other during the campaign, we respectfully recommend that the latter prudently avoid any further reference to the subject.

IT is only becoming more and more evident that whatever support the Cincinnati ticket receives in the South must come from other quarters than the colored voters of that section. These, it is plain, have no intention of deserting the regular Republican organization under any pretext whatever. Supplementary of the declarations of the recent National Convention of colored men at New Orleans, three or four weeks ago,—which, indeed, of themselves should set the matter at rest—one of the most prominent colored leaders of the West, whom the Cincinnati *Commercial* editorially indorses as a man of great ability and probity, writes to that journal that his observations during a recent journey through the Southern States have convinced him that the number of colored men who will vote for the Liberal ticket will be exceedingly small, and that as a race they will go solidly for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. So, too, we observe that the New York State Colored Convention on Thursday adopted a resolution declaring that the duty of every colored citizen lies within the lines of the Republican party; while on the same day a colored member of the Ohio Republican Central Committee, who also had just returned from a visit to the South, stated at a meeting of the committee that he found the colored men there a unit for the Republican party. Similar testimony comes from many other quarters. It was at first feared that the personal popularity of Mr. GREELEY among the negroes, and his eminent services in the cause of emancipation and enfranchisement, would win to his support a considerable portion of the colored element. This danger, however, does not exist. For Mr. GREELEY himself they have the highest respect, but they decidedly object to the company in which they find him. Superficially said to be the best of all schoolmasters; and the black loyalists of the South have wonderfully retentive memories. The innocent pigeon who was caught picking corn in company with a flock of crows was condemned partly because of the predatory character of his associates. The negroes understand the significance of these old fables thoroughly.

IT is pleasant to find one's own political views and theories corroborated by the testimony of opponents. A gentleman who has very extensive business connections throughout the country, of such a character as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the working of things and the actual condition of the different classes of society, has just returned from a prolonged business tour through the Western States; and he says that never before, in the whole course of his experience, has he found such unprecedented activity in all the elements of growth and prosperity as at present. With regard to the farming population, he states that men who a few years since were heavily in debt and struggling for existence, selling their crops at ruinous prices, and parting with almost everything to pay their taxes and provide the little money necessary for family expenses, are now clear of encumbrance, are building and improving their premises in every conceivable way, have money at interest, and are generally in easy and comfortable circumstances. Our informant is a Democrat in good standing, but the facts which he gives speak volumes for the administration of the government; since they show that, notwithstanding the heavy debt with which the nation is burdened, and the heavy taxation which the people have been called upon to endure, we are fast coming to a solid, permanent basis of pecuniary prosperity. Nor is it only in the West, but all over the country, that these facts exist; in view of which it may be set down as in the highest degree probable that the people who are thus on the high road to competence and independence will not be likely to ask for any change in a government which has done so well by them. It is not theories of government for which the masses care. It is the net result of things; and with such practical evidences of general prosperity before them, their course in the ensuing campaign can hardly be doubtful.

THE general tone of our exchanges regarding the growing crops, tends to the belief that, notwithstanding the length and severity of the winter, and its damaging effect upon cereals of all kinds, it is probable most agricultural staples, should their present promise be fulfilled, will return an average yield. A careful study of the wheat reports from Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, shows that the yield of this important staple promises to be quite equal to the average, while the same is true of Missouri, Minnesota and Wisconsin, not including California, in which it promises to be extraordinary large. In our own State, owing to the ravages of the fly and the lateness of the season, in many counties it will be almost an entire failure. In Delaware and West Virginia, also, the outlook is unpromising, and neither Texas nor Arkansas appear to make much of a show. In Kansas the crop is coming out much better than was anticipated. In nearly all the wheat-growing States a considerably larger area has been sown than ever before; and upon the whole, a careful review of the situation shows that although there may be entire failures in some States and but thin crops in others, yet, taking the country in general, the present indications of an average crop are quite favorable. With regard to corn, oats, barley and rye, the prospects are encouraging for good crops of all these cereals. The corn crop in the Southern States promises to be fully equal to that of last year, while the probabilities of a bountiful yield on the Pacific coast are reported better than usual. In most of the oat-growing States it is estimated that there will be an increased production. Barley and rye, although in some places considerably damaged, upon the whole give indications of making good returns. It is greatly to be hoped the present cheering indications may continue.

THAT the course of the United States Senate with regard to Amnesty has been, to say the least, unfortunate, is generally conceded by the Republican press; but the charge of the opposition that the late defeat of the measure was brought about by the "Radical" members of that body in order to leave the resentments and passions of the past still open as causes of ill-feeling and sectional hostility, is as absurd as it is untrue. Not now to discuss the question whether, as a matter of equal and exact justice, the colored people of the country are not as fully entitled to the benefits of civil rights as the late rebels are to those of Amnesty, and whether the two measures ought not to go hand in hand together, it is matter of record that the defeat of Amnesty was distinctly and deliberately accomplished by the Liberals. The measure simply requires a two-third vote, and this it can at any time receive whenever the "Liberal" Senators who are opposed to Mr. SUMNER's civil rights amendment shall yield their objections to it. In view of the recent statement of FREDERICK DOUGLASS that after himself and his associate delegates to the late New Orleans Convention had passed south of Cincinnati on their way to the Convention, their impression that, having paid first class fare they should receive first class treatment, "vanished into thin air, themselves descending "to the dead level of race, color, and previous condition of servitude," and in view of the fact that Mr. SUMNER was beset with indignities and insults that wound and bruise, it is a little strange that Liberalism should not be liberal enough to conjoin justice for the black man with magnanimity for the white. We have no doubt that all remaining political disabilities on account of the rebellion ought to be swept away at once and forever. Does the new alliance between Liberalism and Democracy hold the same view with respect to social ostracism?

REFERRING to General NEGLEY's bill—since withdrawn by the introducer on the ground that he was totally ignorant of its real character—to pay some fourteen railroad companies the difference between the contract rates for the transportation of troops during the war, and the rates charged by them to private persons, the Chicago *Tribune* intimates that, the ice having been broken, the proposition will probably some day come up again in Congress, and says those interested can easily afford to divide fifty or even a hundred millions of dollars for the votes required to pass it; adding that it is ahead of any subsidy scheme that has yet been proposed, "and, next to the tariff, the biggest job that will take no passing part in Congress." That journal need not give itself the slightest uneasiness. Forewarned is forearmed. The people know that this conspiracy exists, and will be constantly on guard against it. Moreover, there are lengths to which even your average Congressmen and lobbyists, notwithstanding the chronic itch in the palm, cannot go. But if the *Tribune* journal whose observations are under reference has really and sincerely at heart the success of its candidate for the Presidency, it must learn wholly to avoid such allusions to the tariff as that above quoted. In whatever else Mr. GREELEY may have been wrong, he has been right on this subject, and if he holds the position he assumes, he will be more than a match for all he has done in the past, the jeers of the Chicago *Tribune* will not be likely to pass unnoticed. But since it would be a most unseemly spectacle to see the great Protectionist and his Free Trade supporter snarling and snapping at each other during the campaign, we respectfully recommend that the latter prudently avoid any further reference to the subject.

AS IT has a full and perfect right to do, the *Tribune* is just now publishing a large number of dispatches, letters, and editorials, congratulating the Liberal Republican nominee for President on the honor conferred upon him, and promising support to the ticket. Thus far, however, we have looked in vain for any excerpt, however brief, from the Missouri *Caucasian*, with whose free trade Democratic editor the great Protectionist was some time ago in correspondence concerning the policy that ought to be adopted. It is true that the nomination of Mr. GREELEY was not the one which he would be nominated, and elected by your help; but it would place us all in a false position. I am not the man you need. Your party is mostly free trade, and I am a ferocious protectionist;" but it is equally clear that he now considers himself to be the identical personage they do need, and therefore natural that the *Caucasian*, which not very long ago, in an article headed the "Pettinger Resort," adjured the assassination of the President in the event of his election; which subsequently called for the nomination of BROWN and GREELEY; which, a short time before the Cincinnati Convention, laid down among its principles "the total repudiation of the monstrous Yankee debt," and announced its willingness to "stand on the brink of hell, ankle deep in sulphurous slime, and shake hands with the devil to beat GRANT," should be considerably elated over the present aspect of things; so that it is hardly possible a paper which feels so cordially toward the candidates has not had something to say concerning the ticket; and it is on every ground to be hoped that the public may be vouchsafed a taste of its quality. Let the political scissorer of the *Tribune* keep a sharp look out.

THE Secretary of the American Industrial League has written a letter from Johnstown, Pennsylvania, to the Chairman of the Congressional Republican Executive Committee, in which he emphatically states that that organization will in no case support Mr. GREELEY. This is nothing more than was to have been expected. The workingmen of the country have not forgotten what Mr. GREELEY taught them concerning Protection, even if he himself has partly abjured his beliefs. The wisdom of their decision, however, is all the more apparent from the fact that the Missouri *Republican*, the first journal in the country to advocate the passive policy, has already raised the cry of "Free trade and HORACE GREELEY;" saying that there in nothing in the support of the candidate to prevent an active support of the doctrine; that the Democrats and Liberals of the West have no idea of giving up their free trade principles, nor even of suspending them; that the next House of Reprentatives ought to be in favor of free trade as the leading principle in our tariff system, and that such a House can be elected, along with Mr. GREELEY, as easily as not. A voter, it states, ought to be allowed to cast one vote for GREELEY for President, and another for a free trade Democrat or Liberal for Congress. This is easy, will undoubtedly be the plan pursued in the West; adding that, if the result should be, as it almost certainly will be, the election of a majority of Democrats and Liberals to the House, pledged to free trade, "HORACE GREELEY, protectionist though he be, could not, and, by his own admission, would not stand in the way of the adoption of the new doctrine." What do the workingmen of the country think of the conspiracy?

A SIGN of re-established, or at any rate of re-establishing political health in France, is the gradual cessation of passionate newspaper discussion. The journalists really seem to believe in the existence of that truce of parties upon which M. THIERS used to tell them that the safety of the country depended. The comparative calm of which we speak would appear to have begun with the publication of that speech of the President which was reported to have produced so much disquietude in Berlin. The effect of the speech was to make Frenchmen believe in the not distant restoration of their military power and in the ultimate recovery of their national ascendancy. M. THIERS told them confidently that if they conducted themselves peacefully among themselves they would not long be without alliance, and looking over Europe they fancy the prospect of such assistance already begins to brighten. Denmark is believed to be still thoroughly French in sympathy, and by maintaining its military envoy in Paris while recalling a similar functionary from Berlin, the Swedish Parliament is thought to have openly expressed its partiality for the great nation. Then, the French are looking with expectation toward Austria as being inclined to renew the old relations of friendship. In the marriage of the Archduchess GISELE to Prince LEOPOLD of Bavaria they perceive an advantage gained by Austria over Prussia, and a possible revival of ancient complications from which France has nothing to lose. As of old the possible disunion of Germany is the foundation of French hope.

WHEN you are in doubt as to which way the wind blows, look at the weather gauge. The New York *Herald*, which a few days ago announced its intention of supporting HORACE GREELEY for President, under certain conditions—these conditions being, of course, that he should prove to have a real hold upon the country and to stand a better probable chance of election than the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention—now begins to take the back track; and while still hoping that the Democracy will accept him as a candidate, in order that "the issue may be distinctly made between the soldier and philosopher," says it has very little doubt of the result; that on the whole the administration has been successful and won the confidence of the responsible men of the country; that while there is a possibility of a great amount of enthusiasm being raised in Mr. GREELEY's behalf provided he receives the indorsement of the Democracy yet behind the Republican party stands a solid strength of patriotism, independence and practical business interests which can hardly fail to secure victory. This result, however, is predicated upon the assumption that the Philadelphia Convention will renominate President GRANT, for the *Herald* says:

> "Should they be infatuated enough to select a mere Republican politician as their candidate in place of General Grant their doom would be sealed, and either the whole Republican party and all the honest men of the land, who would deplore the resuscitation of the old copperhead and Tammany Democracy, with its dead issues and its unabated venom, would elect Greeley, or the Democratic nominees would carry nearly every State in the Union."

IN the opinion of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, the best speaking and journalistic talent will be quite wanting to the GREELEY concern in the coming election campaign. It thinks that the mouths of both CARL SCHURZ and TRUMBULL are shut up, unless to the public scandal they choose in servile fetters to run behind their conquerors.

THE good and honestly selected Liberal Ticket would have had the powerful support of Stanley Mathews, Hoadley, Hecker, Koerner, Stallo and other such prominent Americans and Germans. No German paper in Cincinnati may deffie itself in supporting the Greeley ticket. The *Anzeiger des Westens* in St. Louis will oppose it with all its might; even the New York *Staatszeitung* may not burn its fingers by touching it. The Milwaukee *Herold*, the only German Republican paper of Wisconsin, instead of incurring the ill will of its readers, will wait for the action of the Republicans and the Democrats. The Republican *Staats Anzeiger*, of New Orleans, probably not support the ticket. The *Westliche Post*, in St. Louis, seems as if struck by lightning or with paralysis. With the cold remark that it has nothing to say about the ticket and the platform, it commments them both to the examination of its readers. This implies much, as the *Westliche Post* is the godfather of the Liberal movement, and was formerly the warm friend of Gratz Brown, its Missouri candidate.

IN the Cincinnati Convention, honesty, intelligence and talent, which were all represented in unusual measure, were overreached, put down, and rascally mistreated by the huckstering spirit, by wire-pulling, and by meanness. The cheats and chafferers could indeed make nominations, but when it comes to the election they will see well enough that they can accomplish nothing without the assistance of the best heads who have given splendor and life to the movement.

RELATIVE to the rumors on foot that Mr. GREELEY does not propose to retire from the canvass for the Presidency, intimated that, if there is a probability of the Democratic party being embarrassed throughout the canvass by his presence in the editorial chair, it is very likely the Convention will peremptorily decline to ratify his nomination. No more announcement that he will take no paltry salary, or that he could not, if he would, accept it. So long as he is about the *Tribune* office every word printed in the columns of that journal will be criticized, misrepresented and ascribed directly to him. The *Courier-Journal* calls upon the Democratic managers, before deciding what to do, to ascertain definitely whether Mr. GREELEY can or will retire from the *Tribune*. He will support the ticket; and, by inference, to throw him overboard if he refuses to withdraw. This is treating the great journalist in a more cavalier manner than he has been accustomed to or will be likely to relish. Mr. GREELEY is in the habit of answering the crack of the whip with defiance, and while it must be confessed that he has very little dignity, his promptness and willingness to respond to supposed political exigencies than we had thought him capable of, it is somewhat doubtful whether, taking into conside